The abridgement or Summarie of the Scots Chronicles, with a short description of their originall, from the comming of GATHELVS *their first Progenitor out of Græcia* into Egypt. And their comming into Portingall and *Spaine, and of their Kings and Gouernours in Spaine,* Ireland and Albion, now called Scotland, (howbeit the whole number are not extant) with a true Chronologie of all their KINGS.

Their Reignes, Deaths and Burials, from FERGVSIVS *the first King of Scotland,* vntill his Royall MAIESTIE, now happily Raigning ouer all Great Brittaine and Ireland, *and all the Isles to them apper-taining.*

With a true description and diuision of the whole Realme of *Scotland, and of the principall Cities, Townes, Abbies,* Fortes, Castles, Towers and Riuers, and of the commodities in euery part thereof, and of the Isles in generall, with a memoriall of the most rare and wonderfull things in SCOTLAND.

By IOHN MONIPENNIE.

Printed at Brittaines Burssle by *Iohn Budge*, 1612.

To the moſt High and Mightie Monarch, IAMES by the grace of God, King of Great Britane, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c.

IT May be by many iuſtly (moſt gracious Soueraigne) imputed to me for no ſmall preſumption, to preſent to your Royall Maieſtie, a Prince of ſo great learning and excellent iudgement, theſe ſimple fruits of my vnskilfull endeuours taken in this ſhort abridgement. In moſt humble and obedient manner, I do preferre vnto your Highneſſe theſe my weake and vnlearned labours, according to my ability, which how vnworthy they be of ſo great a princely fauour, as wel for the meanneſſe of me the writer, as for the plainneſſe and rudeneſſe of the ſtile, yet if for the worthineſſe of the matter, and of your Maieſties great accuſtomed clemency, vouchſafe then your Highneſſe fauourable regard, they ſhall be as fortunate, as if they had beene compoſed by greater & more learned men, wherein briefly may be ſeene, the great and infinite mercy of God towards your royall perſon, that it hath pleaſed his ſuperexcellent wiſedome by his mighty power to preſerue your Highneſſe ancient Kingdome of Scotland, vnconquered vnder the Empire and gouernment of

one hundreth and sixe Kings, your Maiesties royall progenitors: and in speciall when almost the whole world was brought vnder the Romane Empire by the sword. Also to reduce in one peaceable Monarch, these ancient mighty landes & many Ilands, which haue bene diuided in many seuerall Kingdomes, one of Britons seuen of Saxons, one of Scots, one of Pictes, one of Orkenay, and sixe of Ireland,: also some of the valiant and illustre noble actes of your Highnesse most royall and ancient progenitors, and of their raignes, liues, deathes, and burials. Accept them most mightie Monarch, I most humbly beseech your royall Maiesty, in your Highnesse gracious protection, and according to my bounden dutie incessantly with all humility, I will pray the great God of all might and power (to his eternall glory) long to preserue your Royall Maiestie, and your gracious Queene in blessed health and peace, to raigne ouer these your Highnesse great vnited Kingdomes, and to enlarge the same, and your Maiesties most royall and hopefull posterity to the worlds end.

Your Maiesties most humble, and obedient Subiect,

IOHN MONIPENNY.

THE ABRIDGMENT OR SVMMARY OF the Scots CHRONICLE

WITH A SHORT DESCRIPTION of their originall from the coming of GATHELVS, *their Progenitour out of Grecia into Egypt, and* of their Kings and Gouernours in Spaine, Ireland, and Albion, (how beit the whole number are not extant) with a true Chronologie of all their Kings, lineally descended from FERGVSIVS the first King of Scotland, vnto his sacred Maiestie, now happily reigning ouer all Great Britaine, *Ireland, and all the Iles to them appertaining.*

GATHELVS son of CECROPS, King of ATHENS, by his insolence made many inuasions, in *Macedonia*, and *Achaia*, in *Grecia*. And because he could not suffer correction, he with many valiant Grecians came into Egypt, & followed *Pharao* in his warres against the *Ethiopians*; who with great cruelty had wasted the most part of Egypt, vnto

Mem[illegible] *Pharao* with suppo[illegible] vanquished and overcame the *Æthiopians* [illegible] dangerous battell. And *Gathelus* valiantly vanquished and wanne their principall citie called *Meroe*. After this great victory, he being a lusty person, strong of body, and of a great spirit, wan great fauour with the King and his familiars, that the Kings daughter SCOTA was giuen in marriage vnto *Gathelus*, with many lands. Shortly after *Pharao* died, and another *Pharao* succeeded; who opprest the Israelites with great seruitude and tyranny. *Gathelus* abhorring such cruelty, conferring with MOYSES; also hauing respons of the Oracles of Egypt, was foreseene of the plagues to come vpon Egypt, made prouision for all things necessary for sayling, and tooke shipping with his wife *Scota*, his valiant Grecians, and many Egyptians from the riuer Nilus, the yeare of the world 2453. After long sayling and trauell he arriued at the land of *Numidia*, being stopped to land, he pulled vp sailes, and with dangerous and painfull passage through the Straites, he landed in one part of Spaine then called *Lusitania*, by his arriuall called *Portgathel*, now *Portingall*; at his landing the olde inhabitants came against him with arrayed battell, whom he vanquished. He builded one Citie vpon the riuer *Munda*, then called *Brachare*, now called *Barsolona*. Then after he came into the North part of Spaine, now called *Galicia*; where he builded a citie called *Brigance*, now *Compostella*, where he reigned with Princely dignity, and instituted lawes, and named his people Scottes, after his wife *Scota*: for she had born vnto him two sonnes twinnes, HIBER and HEMICVS. He brought with him from Egypt the marble fatall chaire, which was transported to Ireland, and to *Albion*, now called Scotland; wherein all their Kings were crowned, vntil the time of King *Edward* the first, who transported the whole ancient regall monuments of Scotland, with the marble fatall chaire to Westminster, where it remaineth to this day:

The

The Scots shall brooke that Realme as native ground,
(If words faile not) where euer this chaire is found.

Gathelus sitting in his marble chaire within this citie of *Brigance*, gouerned his people with Princelydignity peaceably, and instituted lawes. And seeing his people encrease with such great multitude, and not willing to violate the bande, made with the old inhabitants, being informed by diuers expert explorators, that there was an Isle opposite to Spaine on the North, with a rude people inhabited, hauing no lawes nor manners. Therefore he brought all the shippes he could get with expedition to the next Sea port, with sufficient prouision, with *Hiber* and *Hemicus*, accompanied with valiant warriours, and ordeyned *Hiber* to be Admirall to passe the said Isle, which they obeyed: & hoisting sayles with fortunate windes, arriued the fift day after in the said Island. Immediately landing, their people then pitched their Tents on the next trenches. The rude inhabitants amazed at the arriuing and landing of such a multitude of warriours, fledde with their cattell and goods into their Cauernes. *Hiber* commanding certaine of his warriours to passe forth; and if the inhabitants would bee willingly subdued, no slaughter to be committed vpon them. The inhabitants being brought as prisoners to the Admirall, and seeing him mercifull, rendred themselues and their goods: and he receiued them with such beneuolence, that he suffered the olde inhabitants to encrease with his people, vnder one name and lawe, and called the land *Hibernia*, now Ireland. *Hiber* returning into Spaine, left his brother *Hemecus* with a strong garrison of valiant warriours, with wiues and children to inhabite the land, and to holde the same vnder obedience and subiection. At his returne into Spain his father being deceased, he succeeded King, and augmented his Empire, and conquered sundry lands from the Spaniards, hauing with him at all times a strong guard of valiant men. By his puissence and chiualrie he subdued the people in such manner, that he was hol-

den in great estimation and reuerence, that they were constrayned to seeke his peace; the land being named after *Hiber*, *Hiberia*: the Scots and olde inhabitants grew vnder one name and bloud with such tender and friendly beneuolence (not remembring of old iniuries) each one willing to defend his neighbour (as well in peace as warres) as his brother or father. Of *Hiber* deleended by long progression, a great posterity lineally succeeding, amongst whom were many noble and famous Kings, howbeit the whole number of them are not extant.

HYMECVS gouerned Ireland in great felicity iustice, and tranquility, both the Scots and the olde inhabitants during his life time. Immediatly after his decease, arose an odious controuersie betweene the Scottes and the olde inhabitants for the gouernement, euery nation contending to haue a gouernour of their owne bloud, which contention enduring long time, at last they created two Gouernors, betweene whom was continuall battels and great slaughter on either side, through ambition and burning desire to be sole Gouernor of all Ireland. After long and dangerous battels, the two people broken with sundry displeasures, were constrained to take peace; howbeit the same endured but a short time, each one of them pursuing other with battell; and yet they dwelt many yeares together, by enterchange of peace and warres, while at the last the Scots suffering many iniuries, sent their Embassador to MITHEDVS, who was then King of the Scottes in Spaine, desiring to haue support against the old inhabitants of Ireland, declaring them to be a rude wilde people, impatient to suffer any Empire aboue them; So that the Scots can haue no tranquility, vnlesse the said people were the more speedily tamed and subdued. This forsaid message was the more acceptable to the King *Metellus*: for it concerned the Common-wealth both of the Scots nation in Spaine and Ireland, descending (by long progression) of one lineage and blood, and willingly satisfying the afore-

said

said Ambassadours request, trusting the same to be no lesse honour and glory to himselfe as profite to his friends. Therefore the King sent his three sonnes HERMONEVS, PTOLOMEVS, and HIBERT with a great Armie of valiant men into Ireland, where they with right dangerous battels vanquished the olde inhabitants, and brought them vnder subiection. *Hermanens* returning into Spaine, left his two brethren to gouerne the land, who gouerned the same long time after in great tranquility and iustice, instituting lawes, and instructed the Priests to make instence and sacrifice in the same manner as the Egyptians vsed: so both the people encreased many yeares in great felicity, peace and riches during the Gouernement of *Ptolomeus* and *Hibert*, and long after their decease. But too great prosperity engendreth euill maners, and causeth men to worke often displeasures vpon themselues, finding no forraigne enemies to inuade them at home. The people after long peace were diuided for the gouernement, contending for the same with great rigour and slaughter on both sides, vntill the one had almost vtterly destroyed the other, if they had not been reconciled by a noble man, named *Thanaus*, principall Ambassadour, sent by the King, then raigning ouer the Scots in Spaine (reioycing of the felicity succeeding to his friends) and to cause them by his prudent consultation, to encrease together vnder one minde. *Thanaus* being a prudent man, bearing nuturall affection to both the parties, perswading them at sundry conuentions to remoue all contention, and to elect one (whom they thought most expedient) to be their King, and to be obedient to him in all their gouernment. Through this perswasion the whole people had such feruent desire to haue one King, that all olde iniuries being forgotten, they appointed *Thanaus* to elect a King, whom he thought most expedient: and hee seeing their mindes willing to haue a nuturall King, declaring to them that there is in Spaine a noble Prince of great seuerity and iustice, named SIMON BRECK, well accusto-

med with your lawes, and lineally descended from the ancient King *Metellus*, whom he thought most fittest to be their King. The whole people hearing the name of SIMON BREK, were well content to haue him their King, because that name was esteemed very fortunate in those dayes. Then after with consent of the whole people, Ambassadours were sent into Spaine, to request the said *Simon* to come into Ireland, to be their King. Hee knowing by graue aduisement the intent of the Ambassadours, prouided a great Fleete of Ships with all things necessary, and finally by prosperous winden arriued in Ireland, where hee was solemnly receiued, and crowned in the chaire of Marble, which he brought out of Spaine, esteemed as a most rich jewel in those dayes; from the beginning of the world 3314. From the floud of *Noah* 1658. From the building of Rome 102. Before the birth of Christ 651. He reigned with great felicity peaceably forty yeares, being specially counsailed by the aforesaid *Thanaus*, to whom he gaue sundry lands, lying in the South part of Ireland, beside the riuer *Birsus*, which lands are now called *Dowdall*, where hee dwelt with the people he brought with him out of the famous citie *Brigance*, now called *Compostella*. They were called Brigandes; of whom after by processe of time descended many valiant and noble men, who came with *Fergusius* the first King in Scotland, by whom al the lands now called *Galloway*, were then called *Brigance*, whose inhabitants were euer full of manhood and strongest enemies against Romanes, Britaines, and Pictes: *Simon* deceased, his sonne EANDUS succeeded King: after *Eanduf* succeeded ETHION: after *Ethion* succeeded GLAVCVS: after *Glaucus* succeeded NATHASIL: after *Nathasil* succeeded *Rothesay*.

ROTHESAY was the first King that brought Scots with him into *Albion*. The first Isle that he inhabited he called after his owne name *Rothesay*, the remanent Isles were called *Hebrides*: after *Hiber* the eldest sonne of *Gathelus*

thelus. *Rotheſay* hearing the death of his father *Nathaſil*, returned into Ireland, and was there crowned King. The yeare that Scots were brought out of Ireland into *Albion*, was from the Empire of *Simon Brek* in Ireland 216. yeares: from the beginning of the world 3530. The Scots ſpread in ſundry parts of *Albion*, lying farre North, and inhabited many Iſles. The firſt part that they tooke poſſeſſion of was named *Ardgael*, from *Gathelus*, which now is called *Ardgile*. They being diuided into ſundry Tribes, elected certaine Captaines to euery Tribe, to gouerne them both in peace and warre, hauing the name of their Captaine in great reuerence, ſwearing by their names; which enſtome was long obſerued in thoſe Iſles and the high lands. Then after about 150. yeares, a baniſhed people named Pickes, came forth of Denmarke to ſearch a dwelling place, and after they were inhabited to land in Fraunce, Britaine, and Ireland. They landed in *Albion*, firſt in *Orkney*, of olde called the olde Realme of the Pickes. The Seas betweene *Orkney* and *Caithnes* is called *Pentland Firth*, & the lands now called *Lowtheane* (was of old called *Pentland*) after the name of the Pickes. Then after they came into *Caithnes*, *Ros*, *Murray*, *Mernis*, *Angus*, *Fiffe* and *Lowtheane*, and expelled all the olde inhabitants. They were a Ciuill people right ingenuous and crafty both in peace and warres. After their planting in the aforeſaid parts, they elected a King to gouerne them, and hold them in iuſtice, and made great policy in building of munitions, townes, and Caſtles. And becauſe they knew all people, without iſſue to ſucceede, ſhould periſh, they ſent their Ambaſſadours to the Scots, to haue their daughters in marriage, ſhewing (though they were of ſtrange blood) they ſhould not be ſo finally regarded, ſeeing they with no leſſe prudence then manhood haue ſuſtained incredible dangers both by Sea and land. And now lately conquered (through the benecolence of the Gods) right plenteous lands with ſuch peace and tranquility, that no other people may claime them by reaſon:

truſting;

Trusting surely (if the Gods support them) by their owne industry to be equall to any their neighbors, both in peace and warre. Further if the Scots condescended to their honourable desires, it might be they encreasing together (so strong vnder one bloud) that they might resist the fury of their enemies the better, when it happed them to be inuaded. This Ambassage was not pleasant to the Scots at the first, thinking it vnworthy to haue any society or marriage with an vnknowne and banished people: but by graue aduisement, and being profoundly resolued, and finding themselues as yet not able to resist the force of the Britaines their olde enemies, they determined to giue their daughters to the Pickes in marriage, and to haue a band of peace with them, with conditions that euery one of them shall enioy the lands which perteyned vnto them before the marriage, and to concurre together with their whole puissance, as oft as they were inuaded by enemies. Any that did offence to any of them should be reputed as enemy to them both. And as often as the Crowne of the Pictes should come in question for lacke of an heire, the King to be elected of the neerest of the womans bloud. These conditions accepted on all sides, the Scots gaue their daughters in marriage to the Pictes. The Britaines suspecting this marriage, and dreading the encreasing of this confederate people vnder one bloud in short time, that neyther might the Britaines for the time present, nor their posterity resist the puissance of these two vnited people. Therfore being minded to destroy them both, and to inuade them with fraudulent sleights, rather then with any force of battell. And sending their Ambassadors to the Pictes, allured the Pictes to violate their band with the Scots. By great perswasion & crafty dealing of the Britains, the band was dissolued: & mouing occasion of battel against the Scots, commãded by general edict, no Scots to be found in their bouds at a prefixed day, vnder paine of death. The day being expired, all Scots within their bounds were killed without mercy,

mercy, as breakers of their lawes. The Scots impatient to sustaine such iniuries, killed as many of the Pictes; so there followed continuall killing and murder on all sides, not regarding affinity, bloud, time, nor place. In this manner the peace dissolued, the Pictes denounced battell to the Scots: then after followed continuall incursions and inuasions on eyther parties. The Scots assembling in *Ardgiel*, were sufficiently resolued, that the battell that they were to holde, was not onely against the Pictes, but also against the Britaines. Therefore it was agreed, to send their Ambassadors to their ancient progenitors and friends in Ireland, to haue their support and counsaile in this most dangerous matter, and for that plurality of Captaines (as often occurreth) raiseth sedition: the best is to elect one to haue Empire aboue the rest, by whose manhood and counsaile, they might defend their liues and liberties, against a false and periured people, inuading them without any occasion. The Ambassadours being directed to Ireland, complained of the wicked offence done by the Pictes, and desired support.

FERQVHARDVS (then being King of the Scots in Ireland) greatly moued for the displeasure done to his friends in *Albion*, sent his sonne.

FERGVSIVS a wise and valiant Prince, with many valiant souldiers, and to giue them the more esperance, and assurance of permanent and good fortune, her sent with them the fatall Marble chaire. *Fergusius* was the more pleasantly receiued by the Scots of *Albion*, because their Common-wealth approched to great danger, by a most perillous apparant battell. Then after a Councell was called in *Ardgiel*, where *Fergusius* made a large Oration, and acceptable Speech. Therefore by graue consultation, they condiscended to be gouerned by Empire of one King, as well in peace as in any trouble appearing against their enemies. Furthermore to remoue all suspition of hatred (because euery Tribe desired a King of their owne linage) they elected *Fergusius*, both for his noble bloud, and other

his excellent vertues, to be their King: moreouer he was so approued in martiall deedes and iustice, that no Captaine of the Tribes might be any wayes compared vnto him.

FERGVSIVS the first King of Scots (in *Albion*, now called Scotland) sonne to *Ferquhard* King of Ireland, was crowned in the fatall Marble Chaire, which hee brought with him (by respons of the Gods) to establish his reigne in Scotland. The yeare from the creation of the world 3641. Before the comming of Christ 330. In the first yeare of the 112. *Olimpiade*. In the 421. yeare after the building of Rome, about the beginning of the third Monarchy. When *Alexander* the great vanquished *Darius* the last Monarch of *Persia*, in the reigne of *Chimarus* King of Britaine, the King employed his whole minde to resist the iniury of this battell, moued by the Pictes; hee calling all the Captains, ordeyned them to be prepared with forty dayes prouision. To passe with him, he made an greement and concord amongst all his Nobles and Captaines, commanding his people to be obedient to their Captaines, hee making sacrifice to his Gods (as the custome was) praying the Gods to take vengeance of the partie that was the first occasion of battell against other, and to graunt him such felicity in his iust defence; that victory might succeed to him without any great damage of his people. The Picts assembled an army, with many Britaines concurring to their support, appear'd on eyther side a wicked & vnnatural battel between two confederate people, friends, fathers and sonnes. The Pictes came first into the Scots lands; against whom with no lesse courage then manhood, the King with his valiant Scots, with auncient armes displayed in forme of a Banner, in which was a redde Lion Rampant in a fielde of golde, whilst the Scots and Pictes were in array in each others sight; the armie of Britaines stood in array also, deuising what way they might destroy them both, with firme purpose when the Scots and Pcties were vanquished, the one by the other, that the party victorious should vtterly bee

destroyed.

destroyed by their fresh army: and when both these peoples were destroyed by this sleight, the Britaines might enioy both their Realmes in *Albion*, without any impediment. This subtill sleight was discouered to King *Fergusius* by a banished Britaine, through which both the armies moued no lesse by feate of enemies, then by their owne proper damage, prolonged the battell certaine dayes. King *Fergusius* desiring communication with the King of Picts, who willingly with some of his Nobles, had communication a long time together, after long conference, and deliberate consultation with their Counsellors on both parties, and ruefull crying of the Pictes wiues, being the Scottes daughters, peace was finally concluded, betweene the two confederate people, vnder these conditions, redresse of all iniuries, being made on all parties. The Britaines (mouers of this battaile) shall be reputed enemies to them both; all other charges to be at the pleasure and will of the two Kings. And when any enemy occurred, that they and their people should conioine together, vnder one minde and ordinance. This peace being more strongly corroborate, the Kings returned home. King *Fergusius* in a most dangerous battell, assisted by the Pictes, vanquished the Britains, which time King *Coyl*, or *Chimarus* (vnwarily kept by his Nobles) was killed in the land after his name then called *Coyll*, now *Kyle* in Scotland. After this victory the King called his whole Nobles and Subiects to a generall conuention; and hee making a large and plausible Oration and speech, the Nobles and Subiects condiscended and agreed, that King *Fergusius* and his posterity should possesse the Crowne of Scotland; whereupon Charters and Euidences were graunted to him and his successors for euer.

The Kingdome of Scotland being confirmed to King *Fergusius*, his heyres and successors, with deliberate counsell of his Nobles, he diuided the whole lands then inhabited by the Scots, amongst his Nobles and Captaines of the Tribes by lots or cauils. The first lot chanced or fell vnto

Cornath, Captaine and his Tribe; the land of *Caithnes*, lying ouer against *Orkeney*, betweene *Dum misbye* and the riuer of *Thane*: Secondly to Captaine *Lutorke* the landes betweene the water of *Thane* & *Neſſe*, now called R o s. This *Lutorke* came with a band of valiant men, out of Ireland with King *Fergusius* into *Albion*. This land of *Ros* lyeth in breadth from *Cromarte* to the water of *Lochtie*. In this countrey was the famous Caſtle of *Urquhart*, of which the ruinous walles remaine in great admiration: Thirdly, to Captaine *Warroth*, the lands lying betweene *Spey* and *Neſſe*, from the Almaine to the Iriſh Seas, the people inhabitants of this part (after their Captaine) were called *Wars*, being ſeditious, they were expelled, and the *Murrayes* poſſeſſed that land, and called the ſame land *Murray* land: Fourthly, to Captaine *Thulis* the lands of *Boyne*, *Aynis*, *Bogewall*, *Gariot*, *Formartyn*, and *Bowquhan*. Theſe landes were then called vnder one name, *Thulia* by the name of their Captaine: Fiftly, to Captaine *Martach*, all the lands of *Marre*, *Badzenoth* and *Loth Quhabar*. The ſixth to Captaine *Nonance*, the landes of *Lorne* and *Kyntier*, with the high places and mountaines thereof, lying from *Marre* to the Iriſh Seas. The ſeauenth to *Athelus* the lands of *Athole*, for he was deſcended of the Scots of Spain, and came out of Spaine into Ireland, and with *Fergusius* he came into Scotland. The eight to *Creones* and *Epidithes*, two Captaines of the Tribes, the lands of *Strabrawne* and *Braidawane*, lying Weſt from *Dunkeld*. The ninth to Captaine *Argathelus*, the lands of *Ardgile*, his people were named *Argatheles* from *Gathelus* their firſt progenitour, but now they are called men of *Ardgile*. The tenth to Captaine *Lolgenas*, the lands of *Leuenox* and *Clidſdale*. The elenenth to Captaine *Siluch*, the lands of *Siluria*, which Region is now diuided into *Kyle*, *Carrike*, and *Cunningham*; the inhabitants were right ingenious, and ſtrong. The twelfth to the *Brigandes*, the lands of *Brigance*, now called *Gallouay*.

King *Fergusius* after the diuiding of these lands, he instituted lawes to represse vice; he builded the Castle of *Dergone* in *Longhquhaber*. He past the remanent of his dayes in good peace with the Britaines and Pictes. At the last he was elected as Iudge arbitrall to discerne vpon certaine high Controuersies, chancing amongst his friends in Ireland. He accompanied with certaine of his Nobles, past into Ireland and pacified them of all matters, returning home, by a very dangerous tempest perished with all his Nobles that were in his company, vpon a rocke in the Sea, called after his name *Craigfergus*, the fiue and twentieth yeare of his raigne. In his raigne was *Morindus* King of Britaines, and *Crathineus Camelon* King of Pictes, who builded vpon the water of *Carron* the Citie of *Camelon*, the principall and strongest Citie of the Pictes, which resisted the Romanes and Britaines, vntill that *Kenneth* King of Scotland (who exiled the Pictes out of *Albion*) brought it vnto vtter subuersion. This *Crathineus Camelon* builded also the towne and Castle of *Edinburgh*, sometime called the mayden Castle, for all the noble young women of the Pictes were nourished, and learned in all skilfull labour of their hands, vntill they were ready to marry.

why called ye Mayden Castle

Fergusius departing this present life, as aforesaid a conuention was holden by the Nobles, for election of a King. After a long disputation and reasoning, it was concluded by plaine consent of Parliament, and enacted when it happened their King to decease, and hauing heyres gotten of his body, being children; the neerest of the Kings bloud, and fittest to doe iustice, shall possesse the Crowne for his time, after his death, the Kings sonne shall succeed to the crown without impediment, if he were able thereto: by the same acte it was prohibited children to be Kings. This custome endured long time, which raised much discord in this Realme of Scotland, for the fathers brother raigning in the minority of his Nephew, cast his chiefest busines to destroy him, and likewise the Nephew to the fathers brother for am-

ambition of the Crowne, through which occurreth continuall killing of Kings and Nobles, to the great damage of the Realme and Common wealth.

2 FEZITHARIS brother to *Fergusius*, by the aforesaid act, began his raigne the yeare of the world 3666. before the comming of Christ 305. yeares, from the beginning of the raigne of Scotland 26. yeares: he was a good King and seuere Iusticer, and was willing to haue discharged himselfe of the Kingdome, in fauour of *Ferlegus*, eldest sonne to his brother *Fergusius*; which his Nobles would not condiscend vnto, because of the feature and acte of Parliament lately made, which continued vntill the time of the raigne of King KENETH the third almost 1205. yeares: he was killed by the aforesaid *Ferlegus* the fifteenth yeare of his raigne. *Ferlegus* the murtherer, and all other participant with him being banished, were fugitiues among the Pictes, and finding no security of his life, he past into Britaine, where he spent the rest of his dayes in great miserie.

3 MAINVS King *Fergusius* second sonne, succeeded in the yeare of the world 3680. before Christ 291. after the beginning of the raigne 41. He was a noble King, a good Iusticiar; for he exercised Iustice aires, for repressing of trespassers, and ratified the old league with *Crimus* King of Pictes, holding good peace with his confederates and Britaines. He died peaceably the nine and twentieth yeare of his raigne.

4 DORNADILLA succeeded his father *Mainus* in the yeare of the world 3709. before Christ 262. after the beginning of the raigne 70. Hee was a good King, and confirmed peace with the Pictes and Britaines, he delighting greatly in hunting, races and hounds, made certaine lawes profitable for hunting, which were obserued many yeares after. He died peaceably the eight and twentieth yeare of his raigne.

5 NOTHATVS succeeded his brother *Dornadilla*,

(whose sonne REVTHER was a childe not able to gouerne by vertue of the aforesaid Statute) the yeare of the world 3738. before Christ 233. after the beginning of the raigne 98. He was an auaritious cruell Tyrant: hee was killed by *Dowall* one of his Nobles, Captaine of the Brigandes, the twentieth yeare of his raigne.

6 REVTHERVS *Dornadella* his sonne succeeded the yeare of the world 3758. before Christ 213. after the raigne 118. He being young, (assisted by *Dowall*) raysed great contention by the perswasion of *Ferquhart*, Captaine of *Kentire* and *Lorne* (couseu to *Nothatus* the tyrant late killed) a man of subtill wit, and hauing great ambition to the Crowne. Betweene the aforesaid parties there was cruell warres: *Ferquhart* being fugitiue in Ireland returned being assisted with many Irish men, with the inhabitants of *Kyntire*, *Lorne*, *Ardgile*, *Cairbnes*, *Murray*, and with a great armie. *Dowall* resisting, came with a great power (accompanied with the young King and the King of Pictes) and many other his friends; there was a cruell battell and killing of Chiefetaines and Nobles on both parties. The King of Pictes with many of his Nobles pitifully killed *Reutherus*, the young King pursued and taken at the Castle of *Calender*. By this vnhappy battell was such terrible slaughter, that neither Scots nor Pictes were left liuing sufficient to inhabite their Realmes, nor to withstand their enemies. Afterwards the Scots and Pictes were most cruelly inuaded by the Britaines, and a great multitude killed, the rest exiled. King *Reutherus* and his people past into Ireland, and the Pictes past into *Orkney*. King *Reutherus* returning from Ireland, and the Pictes with their King *Gethar* returning from *Orkney*, they gaue battell to the King of Britaines, and obtayning victory by the high and soueraigne manhood, and valiantnesse of the foresaid King *Reutherus*, the Britaines rendred all the forts, landes, and townes pertayning to the Scots and Pictes, with faithfull promise neuer to inuade them in time comming. This

peace

peace being concluded, the Scots, Pictes and Britaines continued in great tranquility many yeares after: the King enduring the reſt of his dayes, had good peace, and died the ſixe and twentieth yeare of his raigne.

7 RHEVDA ſucceeded his brother *Reutherus* in the yeare of the world 3784. before Chriſt 187. after the beginning of the raigne 144. He was a good King, he cauſed ſepultures to be made for noble & valiant men: he brought artificers into his Realme, and inſtituted ſundry good lawes. In his time came certaine Orators, Philoſophers from King *Ptolomeus* of Egypt, who were pleaſantly receiued and well entertained, becauſe they were deſcended of the Egyptians his auncient forefathers. Theſe Orators did write and conſider the ſituation of the hilles, mountaines, vallies, riuers, lockes, frithes, Iſles, townes, and forts within the Realme of Scotland, and the lands thereto pertayning, as alſo to the Pictes. He raigned peaceably ſixteene yeares, and reſigned the crowne to THEREVS, ſonne to King *Reutherus*.

8 THEREVS *Reutherus* ſonne ſucceeded in the yeare of the world 3799. before Chriſt 171. after the raign 158. He appeared in the firſt ſixe monethes to be a vertuous Prince; but after he became an vnwiſe cruell tyrant. Therefore being degraded of all honor, he was exiled. And *Conan* Captaine of the *Brigandes* elected to be gouernor, who gouerned the Realme peaceably during the exile of *Thereus*, who died in the Citie of Yorke in miſery the twelfth yeare of his raigne.

9 IOSINA ſucceeded his brother *Thereus* the yeare of the world 3810. before Chriſt 161. after the raigne 170. He was a peaceable and good King, ratifying peace with his confederates the Pictes, and alſo with the Britaines: he was a good Medecinar and Herbeſtar. In his time were brought to his preſence in *Berigove*. Two venerable Philoſophers, pleaſant of viſage almoſt naked, being Prieſts of Spaine, paſſing from Portingall to *Athens*, and by vnmer-

ciſull

eiſull tempeſt, were Ship-broken at *Ros*, their ſhippe and company with Marriners all periſhed, they onely ſaued. After refreſhing and good entertainment, the King deſired and demaunded of them, what they vnderſtood by their ſcience of the nature of the ground of Scotland, after good and deliberate aduiſement (ſo farre as they might coniecture) there was more riches and profite to be gotten within the veynes of the earth of Scotland then aboue; for it was giuen more to the winning of Mines and mettals then any production of corne. They knew this by the influence of the heauens. Alſo they learned the people to worſhip onely God the Creator, prohibiting them to make ſacrifice (as their cuſtome then was) to *Iſis* and *Apis*, the Gods of the Egyptians, but only to make their ſacrifice, prayers, and adoration in their Temples (without any imagery) to the eternall God, creator of heauen and earth, which the people for the moſt part obſerued long time. King *Ioſina* being a vertuous Prince died in peace the foure and twentieth yeare of his raigne, and buried at *Berigone*.

10. FINNANVS ſucceeded his father *Ioſina* the yeare of the world 3834. before Chriſt 137. after the raigne 194. a wiſe and vertuous King, a good Iuſticiar, with aduice of his Nobles, rewarding them honourably after their deſeruings, winning the hearts of his people, ruled with great felicity, encreaſing in riches: hee did inſtitute Prelates and Clerkes to be in the Iſle of man, inſtructing Noble mens children in their youth. This vertuous King married his ſonne *Durſtius* with *Agaſia*, daughter to the King of Britaines: he wan great fauour among them; he viſited the King of Pictes, who was vexed with a vehement feuer in *Gamelon*: he died there the thirtieth yeare of his raigne, and was brought to *Berigone*, and there buried among the Sepultures of his progenitors.

11. DVRSTIVS ſucceeded his father *Finnanus* the yeare of the world 3864. before Chriſt 107. from the beginning of the raigne 224. a cruell and trayterous tyrant,

killed in battell by his Nobles the ninth yeare of his raigne.

12 EVENVS *primus* succeeded his brother *Durstus* the yeare of the world 3873. before Christ 98. after the raigne 138. a wise, iust, and vertuous King. He was the first that caused his Nobles and subiects to giue their oath of fidelity; he executed iustice seuerely in all the partes of his Realme. At length there came Ambassadours from the Pictes, shewing that the Britaines were in armour, purposing to besiege their Citie *Camelon*: the King to assist his confederate friends, came with expedition against the Britains, Scots and Pictes, went for ward with great courage: the Britaines with no lesse audacity on the other part, followeth a very dangerous battell, with vncertaine victory, vntill the night seuered them. The confederate Kings seeing their armie broken, retired in the night. The Britaines so broken, and dispayring of new support retired in the same manner as discomfited people; their Campe standing with their carriage. The confederate people aduertised hereof, returned and parted the spoyle by custom of armes. The King returned to Benigone, rewarded their friends that were slaine in the said battel, and others promoted to publike offices, some with riches and goods: and the rest of his dayes he was a seuere Iusticiar, and died in peace the nineteenth yeare of his raigne; buried in Dunstaffage.

13 GILLVS bastard, sonne to *Euenus*, vsurped the crown, and trayterously killed two sonns of *Durstus*, contending for the crowne in the yeare of the world 3892. before Christ 79. after the raigne 252. A crafty tyrant, killed in battell by *Cadellus* Captaine of the *Brigandes*, the second yeare of his raigne his head cut off, his body buried in Dunstaffage.

79

14 EVENVS *secundus*, *Donaldus* sonne, King *Finnanus* brother, succeeded in the yeare of the world 3894. before Christ 77. after the beginning of the raigne of Scotland 254. A good Iusticiar, ciuill, vertuous and peaceable King.

Cadal-

Cadallus after the killing of *Gillus*, returning out of Ireland with his victorious army, by rage of Tempest were almost all perished; *Cadallus* was truely rewarded with many landes by the King, and comforted by him concerning his great losse of Nobles and friends. King *Enenus* marrying *Siora* daughter of *Gethus*, King of Pictes, confirmed the olde band. After that hee vanquished *Balus* King of *Orkney*, who finding no way to escape, killed himselfe: hee builded *Innerlothy* and *Innernes*: hee resigned the crowne to *Ederus*, giuing him wise and good counsaile: he died in peace the seuenteenth yeare of his raign, buried in Dunstaffage.

15 EDERVS *Dunstinus* sonne, succeeded in the yeare of the world 3911. before Christ 60. after the raigne 271. a wise, valiant, and good King. *Bredus* of the Isles (couſen to *Gillus*, killed as is before mentioned) made insurrection. Shortly after the King pursuing him and his associates, they were all taken captiues, and many with the said *Bredus* killed. *Cassibilian* King of Britaines, sent his Ambassadours to the King of Scots, desiring support against *Iulius Cesar* the Romane Emperour, who was ready with most dreadfull Ordinance to come into *Albion*. The King and Nobles receiuing the Ambassadours courteously, *Androgeus* speciall Ambassadour, after a large and serious Oration, the King and Nobles being aduised, sent vnto London tenne thousand chosen men, vnder the conduct and gouernment of *Cadallus* and *Dowall*, Captaines of the *Brigandes* and *Lorne*. Also an army of Pictes came at the request of King *Ederus*. The Britaines were raised in great esperance of victory by the aide of Scots and Pictes; for they had no little confidence in their manhood and chiualry: King *Cassibilian* went forward with his whole power, against the Romanes there ensued a dangerous and doubtfull battell; at the last the Romanes were fugitiue, and being minded to renew the battell, *Iulius* (hearing of the great destruction of his Ships) changed his minde, hoisted sayles in

the night, and returned into Fraunce, leauing behinde them a great prey of goods, when *Iulius Cæsar* was forced to auoide *Albion*. The Britaines, Scots and Pictes parted the spoyle gotten in his Campe by custome of armes, reioycing of this glorious victory. *Cadallane* and *Dowall*, richly rewarded by *Cassibilian*, returned with the Scots army; at whose comming the King was greatly reioyced; then followed such loue and kindenesse betweene the Britaines, Scots and Pictes, that it appeared them to liue in perpetuall peace. The King passing to *Innernes*, was certainly enformed by sundry Merchants strangers, that *Iulius* had pacified Fraunce to his Empire, and making prouision for a new armie, to returne into Britaine, to reuenge the iniuries done vnto him the last yeare, he sends his Ambassadours to *Cassibilian*, promising (if he pleased) to send ten thousand chosen men vnto his aide and support. The Britaines (moued with vaine arrogancy) refused to haue any supply of Scots or Pictes: *Iulius* returning into Britaine, was three sundry times put backe, but at the last *Cassibilian* was vanquished, and his whole valiant Captaines taken or killed, and his lands made to pay three thousand pound of siluer to the Romanes for tribuce. *Iulius* sendeth his Ambassadours to the Scots and Pictes, offering them conditions of peace two seuerall times. They were resolute to remaine free, not to be subiect, and refusing all conditions of peace, were willing to defend their liues and liberties. *Iulius* bering minded to inuade the Scots and Pictes, was aduertised of a suddaine vprore in Fraunce; for which cause he passed into Fraunce: *Murket Gildus* nephew made insurrection against the King. Therefore he sent *Cadallane* with armed men, who hanged *Murket* with his complices. The King continued in good peace the rest of his dayes; hee died peaceably the forty eight yeare of his raigne: buried in Dunstaffage.

16 EVENVS *tertius* succeeded his father *Edernus*, the yeare of the world 3959. before Christ 12. after the raigne

319. He was a luxurious, nuaritious tyrant, retayning a hundred Concubines, and not being saciate with them, he was taken in a battell captiue, and imprisoned, and was killed by a yong childe the first night, the childe was executed on the morrow, the seuenth yeare of his raigne, buried at Dunstaffage.

17 METELLANVS *Ederni* brothers son, succeeded the yeare of the world 3966. before the comming of Christ 4. years; after the beginning of the raigne of Scotland 326. A very modest, ciuill and good King, peace being vniuersally at the birth of our Sauiour Christ. The Romane Emperour *Augustus* sent his Ambassadours into Britaine, requesting the Britains to continue peace, with whom the King sent many rich jewels to *August* to be offered in their Capitoll. He wan sure amity of them, which endured long. In this time were in Rome *Virgil*, *Horace*, *Ouid*, *Tullius*, *Marcus Varro*, *Strabo*, *Titus Liuius*, *Salustius*, with many other learned men: he died peaceably the nine and thirtieth yeare of his raigne; buried in Dunstaffage.

18 CARATACVS *Metellanus* Sisters sonne succeeded in the yeare of the world 4002. in the yeare of Christ 35. after the beginning of the raigne of Scotland 365. He enioying the great treasure and riches, left by King *Metellanus*, exceeded all the Kings in Albion in riches, being wise and valiant, pacifying his Realme from all vprore and rebellion, specially in the Iles, and executing seuere iustice. The Britaines at this time rebelling against the Romanes, sent their Ambassadors to *Caratacus*, desiring support against the Romanes, he first reproching them for their wilfull refusall. The Scots offering them support, wisely counselling them to solicite the Normanes, Picards, Barteners and all them on the Sea coast, to rebell against them, and to kill the Souldiers, promising assistance of the Kings of Albion, with money and valiant warriours, both by Sea and land. The Romanes shortly inuading the Britaines in a dangerous battell vanquished them, and killed

their King *Claudius* Emperour; and *Vespasian* comming into Britaine subdued them againe, and passing into *Orkney* subdued the same, and brought *Ganus* King of *Orkney* his wife and children in his triumph to Rome. The Britaines comming to Yorke, made new insurrection, assisted by *Caratacus* King of Scots, and *Congestus* King of Pictes, against whom *Plancius* Romane Gouernour, and *Arviragus* then King of Britaines came with a great Armie. *Caratacus* being elected Generall, there followed a cruell and dangerous battell, with vncertaine victory vntill the night sep rated them on either parties: *Plancius* on the morrow seeing his great losse, specially of his horsemen, returned to London, and *Caratacus* returned to Yorke: the next yeare *Vespasian* with many legions of Romanes were sent into Britaine. *Arviragus* assisting with the rest of the Britains, conuened at Yorke threescore and fiue thousand chosen men. The confederate Kings came with threescore thousand valiant warriours: there was a terrible and cruell battell. The Albions (notwithstanding their great valiantnesse, were discomfited by the prudent gouernement of *Vespasian*, the King of Pictes killed, the whole Britaines being killed except fiue hundred with their King. *Caratacus* returned with a few number to *Brigance*. *Vespasian* wintered in Yorke, and in the Spring besieged and wanne *Camelon*, wherein was found many rich monuments and jewels, with a precious crowne of gold, set about with many precious stones of diuers colours, with a sword with hilts of golde, which *Vespasian* vsed in all his warres, hee remayning in *Camelon*. *Caratacus* assembled a new armie, against whom *Plancius* was sent with a great armie; a cruell battell ensued. The victory at last succeeded to the Romanes. The rest of the Scots (that escaped this sorrowfull battell) were fugitiue to the mountaines. King *Caratacus* sore wounded, was brought with great difficulty to Dunstaffinge. *Vespasian* sending his messengers to *Caratacus*, promising (if he would be obedient to the Romane Empire)

pire) that he should remaine in honours, and be reputed and holden as a friend to the Senate, and people of Rome; who answered that the Kingdome of Scotland was as free to him as the Kingdome of Romanes was to *Cæsar*. *Vespasian* returning to Rome *Caratacus* assembling a new army, the Romanes encountering him with a great multitude, there followed a cruel and terrible battel, long with vncertaine victory; at the last the Romanes obteyned victory. *Caratacus* returned to Dunstaffage. *Plautius* dying at *Camelon*, *Osterius Scapula* was sent by the Emperor in his place, who after sundry rebellions of the Britaines conquered them, he came within the bounds of Scotland. *Caratacus* gathered a new armie of forty thousand valiant men; there ensued a dangerous and terrible battell, the victory succeeding at last to the Romans. *Caratacus* wife, his daughter and brother were taken, himselfe returning to *Carremunda* his step-mother, Queene of Scots (in whom he trusted) but vnworthily he was by her betrayed, and rendered to the Romanes. King *Caratacus* was sent with his wife, daughter and brother to Rome, where he was greatly admired, and honourably of the Emperour entertayned, and remitted freely with his Queene, daughter, and brother to returne home, restoring all his lands againe, he remayning the rest of his daies in good peace, died the twentieth yeare of his raigne, and buried in Dunstaffage.

19 CORBREDVS *primus* succeeded his brother *Caratacus* in the yeare of the world 4025. in the yeare of Christ 55 after the raigne 385. a wise King and good Iusticiar. He conuented his Nobles, and tooke counsaile of *Venisius*, the husband of *Carremunda* his step-mother, Queene of Scots, who by crafty sleights had taken the aforesaid *Venisius* her husband, and sundry of his friends, and deteyned them prisoners, purposing to render them into the Romanes hands. The King impatient thereof, came and relieued them, commaunding her to be buried quicke: after a cruell battell betweene the Romanes and the Scots,

and

and Pictes, peace was concluded. The Romanes shall possesse the lands of Britaine by them conquered, without invading of Scots or Pictes: then after by commaund of *Nero*. *Veranius* was sent into Britaine, who shortly died, *Wonda* sister to *Carbredus* Queene of Britaine, sent to her brother, complayning of her miserie & trouble, her daughters deflowred, her selfe shamefully beaten by vnmercifull Romanes. *Carbredus* moued herewith, renued the band with the Pictes, and they raysing a great armie, killed all the Romanes they might apprehend, and wanne in their iourney *Barwicke*, being then the most populous towne of that Region. In this time there came a people called *Murrayes* out of Almaine, with their Captain *Rodrik*, put forth and expelled out of their natiue land, being inhibited to land in France and Britain, arriued in Forth between *Louthiane* and *Fiffe*. They were sworne enemies to the Romanes, reioycing greatly that they might haue occasion to be reuenged vpon their enemies; requesting the confederate Kings to suffer them to passe formost, in support of their people; and (if it chanced the Romanes to be vanquished) to graunt them wiues that they might encrease vnder one bloud with the Scots. Their conditions were graunted to the *Murrayes*. The confederate King with the *Murrayes* went forwards, and ioyning with the valiant Queene of Britaines *Wonda*, who reioycing of her brother King *Corbredus* and the King of Picts comming, after an Oration and comfortable Speech made by her: proffering her with fiue thousand Ladies, armed to passe in the front of the battell, against the vnmercifull and shamefull deflowrers of Virgins and Matrons, the cruell Romanes. The confederate Kings allowing her courage, past forwards. *Caius* the Romane Gouernor with arrayed armes came to resist them: there followed a sharpe battell: the horsemen of the Romanes being vanquisht, the rest were fugitiue with *Caius*; sore wounded escaped and returned into Fraunce. The Albions departed the spoyle and riches

Originall of the most ancient surname of Murrayes.

of

of this field amongst them, and killed the Romanes in all parts where they might apprehend them: in this battell were killed threescore and ten thousand Romanes, and thirty thousand Albions, had not *Swetonius* Romane Legate come hastily into Britaine, with two legions and ten thousand warriours of sundry Nations, the Albions had beene perpetually deliuered of the Romanes: *Woada* the Queene hearing of the new armie of Romanes, assembled a new and great armie of Britaines, Scots and Pictes, and *Murrayes*; there followed a bloudy and terrible battell. At last the Albions being vanquished, fourescore thousand killed: the *Murrayes* almost killed with their Captaine *Roderik*, *Woada* killed her selfe, to escape the iniury of the Romanes; her two daughters were taken and brought armed to *Swetonius*. The eldest daughter was married vnto a noble Romane named *Murius*, who after was by command of *Cæsar* made King of Britaines. *Corbredus* broken with this sorrowfull battell, returned with the rest of his armie into Scotland, and gaue to the rest of the *Murrayes* (that escaped out of the field) all the lands betweene *Spey* and *Innernes*, which lands were called after them *Murray* land: for the olde inhabitants being seditious and troublesome were partly expelled. The *Murrayes* were then married vnto Scottish Virgins, and remained vnder one bloud & friendship. *Corbredus* the King continued the rest of his daies in peace, and died the eighteenth yeare of his raigne: buried in Dunstaffage.

20 DARDANVS nephew to *Metellanus* succeeded, being a lusty person, faire of visage and body: hee was welbeloued of the people, in the yeare of the world 4042. the yeare of Christ 72. after the raigne 402. He appeared in the beginning to be a good King; but being within three yeares degenerate, became an odious tyrant, and would haue trayterously caused to be slaine, the two sonnes of *Corbredus* remayning in the Isle of Man vnder discipline. This Tyrant at last was killed in battell, and beheaded by

his Nobles the fourth yeare of his raigne, without buriall.

21 CORBREDVS *secundus*, surnamed *Galdus*, *Corbredus primus* son succeeded, an excellent person, endowed with sundry vertues and high prerogatiues, in the yeare of the world 4046. the yeare of Christ 76. after the beginning of the raigne 406. a valiant and couragious King. He renewed many battels against the Romanes, and was often victorious: at this time arriued in Forth a company of Almaines, named *Vsipians*, banished out of their natiue land; for killing of a Romane Captaine and his band, they were pleasantly receiued, and ordayned certain lands to be inhabited by them, beside the *Murrayes*, for they were of one bloud. *Agricola* remayning in Britaine eight yeares with his Romanes, had sundry victories against the Scots and Picts. *Domitian* the Emperour, enuying *Agricolaes* prosperous estate in Britaine, sent hastily letters for him; at whose comming to Rome he was poysoned by commaund of the said *Domitian*. GVENVS TABELLIVS was made Gouernor of Britaine, dissention engendred among the Romanes for the gouernement. King *Corbredus* surnamed *Galdus* (being by his explorators) aduertised hereof, came with a new armie of Scots and Pictes against the Romanes: and finally their Captain with many Romans were killed. The Scots with the Picts following the whole day; and killing them where they might apprehend them. The King assembling the Scottes and Pictes, parted the rich spoyle of their enemies amongst them as they had deserued. Afterward the Scots and Pictes pursued cruelly in all parts the Romanes. The Romanes conuenting them, elected *Chelus* to be their Gouernour, there followed a most dangerous battell, at last the Romanes were vanquished and pursued with continuall killing vnto *Caledon wood*. The confederate Kings came with their armies into *Brigance*: the Romanes assembled themselues in most fearefull ordinance, a company of Britaines (sent by *Marius* their King, in support of the Romanes) came to the confederate

derate Kings. There followed a terrible and bloudy battell, the Romanes being vanquiſhed and compelled to retire to their Tents with great killing of them, defended their Tents with great manhood, vntill the night approched. The Scots were vigilant all night, and attending that their enemies ſhould not eſcape; others were making Engines to breake downe their Tents, and Trenches. The Romanes ſeeing ſo great preparation againſt them, and no way to eſcape the danger, ſent their Orators to the confederate Kings, moſt humbly entreating peace, on what conditions pleaſed them. After long conſultation, peace was graunted. The Romanes to paſſe and render all lands, forts and munitions pertayning to Scots and Pictes, with all the goods taken violently from them during the warres, and to remaine their friends at all times after. After, this moſt valiant King *Corbredus Galdus*, came to *Epiake* the principall Citie then of Scotland. The reſt of his dayes he continued in peace, exerciſing ſeuere Iuſtice: he died peaceably the fiue and thirtieth yeare of his raigne: buried in Dunſtaffage.

22 LVCTACVS ſucceeded his father *Corbredus Galdus* in the yeare of the world 4080. in the yeare of Chriſt 110. after the raigne 440. an odious and cruel tyrant, killed by his Nobles the third yeare of his raigne: buried in Dunſtaffage.

23 MOGALDVS *Corbredus ſecundus* ſiſters ſonne, ſucceeded the yeare of the world 4083. the yeare of Chriſt 113. after the raigne 443. a good King and victorious in the beginning of his raigne, gouerning his people with great iuſtice, and obtayned a great victory againſt *Lucius* and his Romanes, by the aſſiſtance of the Pictes in Weſtmerland and Camber; obteyning a rich ſpoyle of the Romanes, which they parted by law of armes. Afterwards the King did degenerate into a cruell tyrant. In his time *Adrian* the Emperour came into Britaine, and builded the wall of *Adrian*, deuiding the Britaines from the Scottes

and Pictes a great wall made of fewell, and earth, and turues, from the mouth of Tyne, ouer against the Almaine Seas, to the floud of Eske, at the Irish Seas foureſcore miles in length: he was killed by his Nobles for his tyrannie and odious life the thirty ſixt yeare of his raigne: buried at Dunſtaffage.

24 CONARVS ſucceeded his father *Mogaldus* the yeare of the world 4119. the yeare of Chriſt 149. after the raigne 479. a cruell tyraut, degraded and impriſoned by his Nobles (and *Ardgadus* Captaine of Ardgile, made Gouernour, a good and ſeuere Iuſticiar) he died in priſon the foureteenth yeare of his raigne: buried in Dunſtaffage.

25 ETHODIVS *primus Mogaldus* ſiſters ſonne, ſucceeded the yeare of the world 4133. the yeare of Chriſt 163. after the raigne 493. a good Iuſticiar, who holding ſundry battels againſt the Romane Captaines *Victorine Trebellius* and *Pertinax*, neere the wall of *Adrian*, & miniſtring good iuſtice, oppreſſing rebels, was trayterouſly killed by an Harper (whom he truſted) the three and thirtieth yeare of his raigne; buried in Dunſtaffage. This Harper was moſt cruelly executed.

26 SATRAEL *Ethodius primus* ſucceeded the yeare of the world 4165. the yeare of Chriſt 195. after the raigne 525. a cruell tyrant: he was ſlaine by one of his Courtiers the fourth yeare of his raigne: buried in Dunſtaffage.

27 DONALDVS *primus*, firſt Chriſtian King of Scotland, ſucceeded his brother *Satrael*, in the yeare of the world 4169. in the yeare of Chriſt 199. from the beginning of the raigne of Scotland 529. a good and religious King (in his time *Seuerus* the Emperour came into Britaine) after many incurſions made by the Scots and Pictes, in abolifhing the wall of *Adrian*. *Anthonius Seuerus* ſonne gouerned Britaine, and builded and repaired the wall of *Adrian* ſtrongly with Towers *Seuerus* dying. *Anthonius* killing his brother *Getus*, was Emperour. He was the firſt that coined money of golde and ſiluer, and imbraced the Chri-

Christian faith: he died in peace the eighteenth yeare of his raigne; buried in Dunstaffage.

28 ETHODIVS *secundus Ethodius* 1. sonne, succeeded in the yeare of the world 4186. the yeare of Christ 216. after the raigne 546. an vnwise and base minded King: the Realme prudently gouerned by his Nobles, he was killed by his guard the sixteenth yeare of his raigne, buried in Dunstaffage.

29 ATHIRCO succeeded his father *Ethodius*, the yeare of the world 4201. the yeare of Christ 231. after the raigne 561. a good Prince in his beginning; afterwards being degenerate, and pursued by his Nobles, for his vitious life (killed himselfe) the twelfth yeare of his raigne.

30 NATHALOCVS succeeded in the yeare of the world 4212. the yeare of Christ 242. after the raigne 572. a cruell tyrant, killed by his Nobles (vsurped the crowne) the eleuenth yeare of his raigne.

31 FINDOCVS *Athicroes* sonne, succeeded the yeare of the world 4223. the yeare of Christ 253. after the raigne 583. a good and valiant King: hee was killed at a hunting, by instigation of his brother *Carance*, and *Donald* Lord of the Iles. The Traytors killers of him being tormented to death, and *Carance* exiled the eleuenth yeare of his raigne, buried in Dunstaffage.

32 DONALDVS *secundus*, succeeded his brother *Findocus* the yeare of the world 4234. the yeare of Christ 264. after the raigne 594. a good King: he was wounded in battell; and being vanquished by the insurrection of *Donald* of the Iles, three thousand of his armie killed, and two thousand with their King taken, the third day with melancholy died, the first yeare of his raigne, buried in Dunstaffage.

33 DONALDVS *tertius* Lord of the Iles (vsurped the Crowne) the yeare of the world 4235. the yeare of Christ 265. after the raigne 595. a cruell tyrant, killed by *Crathalinthus* his successor (at which time there was vni-

uerſall perſecution of the Chriſtians vnder the Empire of *Deotus*) the twelfth yeare of his raigne.

34 CRATHILINTHVS *Findocus* ſon, ſucceeded the year of the world 4247. the year of Chriſt 277. after the raigne 607. a valiant good Iuſticiar, and godly King. Hee purged the land of ſuperſtition, planting the true Chriſtian Religion. In this time chaunced in the hunting betweene Scots and Pictes diſcord, ſo haſtily that there were many killed on both parties. *Carance* brother to *Findocus* or *Carauſius* 77. Britaine King, exiled for ſuſpition of his ſlaughter, was long in the Romanes warres, with *Diocleſian* Emperour, and vſing himſelfe valiantly, returned into *Albion* with many valiant warriours and great riches, placed his people in Weſtmerland, being reconciled with the King, he at length agreed the two long confederate kings & people. *Carance* aſſiſted by the two confederate Kings with a great army in three battels, comming to Yorke, was reſiſted by *Quint. Baſſianus*, Captain of Britains, whom he killed, with many valiant Romans. After this battell victoriouſly won, againſt the Romans, & the rich ſpoyle, parted according to the law of arms, *Carance* with his victorious armie, paſt to London, where he was receiued with great reuerence, and poſſeſſed the crowne of Britaine, contrary to the Empire of the Romans; reteyning in his company two thouſand Scots & Picts continually for a guard, he being aſſaulted in battel by the Romanes and Britaines, was alway victorious. The ſeuenth yeare of his raigne in Britaine hee was killed by *Alectus* Romane Captaine. King *Crathalinthus* ended the reſt of his dayes in good peace, and died the foure and twentieth yeare of his raigne, buried at Dunſtaffage.

35 FINCORMACVS Father, brother ſonne to *Crathilinthus*, ſucceeded the yeare of the world 4271. the yeare of Chriſt 301. after the raigne 631. a godly valiant King: he was a worthy promoter of Chriſtian Religion in Scotland; at which time *Traherus* Romane Captaine with many legions ſent by *Conſtantinus* Emperour into Britaine

raine, to repelle *Octauius* then King of Britaines, being expelled, was fugitiue in Scotland. *Traherus* assembling a great Armie against the King of Scots, and *Octauius* King of Britaines (whom the foresaid King of Scots refused to render) being solicited friendly, and therefore sharpely and proudly manaced by the said *Traherus*, followed a cruell and dangerous battell; the Romanes finally vanquished, and sixteene thousand of the Romanes killed, and fifteene thousand Albions. *Fincormacus* and *Octauius* pursued vntill they came to Yorke, where the two Kings were pleasantly receiued by the Nobles of Britaine. *Octauius* restored to the Crowne *Fincormacus* for his assistance was perpetually confirmed with an oath to him and his successors, the lands of Westmerland and *Cumber* (which *Carance* had graunted in his time to the Scots and Pictes for the assistance of him by King *Coruhilinthus* against the Romanes) King *Fincormacus* continued the rest of his dayes in peace with the Britaines and Pictes, and died the seuen and fortieth yeare of his raigne, buried in Dunstaffage.

36 ROMACHVS brother, sonne to *Coruhilinthus*, succeeded in the yeare of the world 4318. in the yeare of Christ 348. after the raigne 678. a cruell tyrant, killed and beheaded by his Nobles: the third yeare of his raigne; in whose time *Arrius* beganne, and Ireland became Christians.

37 ANGVSIANVS *Coruhilinthus* brother sonne, succeeded in the yeare of the world 4321. in the yeare of Christ 351. after the raigne 681. a good and valiant King; *Nectanus* King of Picts, to reuenge the killing of Romanes, gathered an armie against the Scots, there followed a sharp battell. The Scots being victorious, and many of the Nobles of the Pictes killed, and their King fugitiue vnto *Camelon* their principall Citie. After that the Pictes renued battell, and came to the wood of *Caledone*, where the King of Scots with a great armie ioyned battell, with great cruelty, both the Kings were killed, and many of their Nobles.

bles, the third yeare of his raigne, buried in Dunstaffage without succession.

38 FETHELMACHVS another brother, sonne to *Crathilinthus* succeeded in the yeare of the world 4324. in the yeare of Christ 354. after the raigne 684. Hee was a good and valiant King, and victorious against the Pictes, and killed their King in battell: he was trayterously murthered in his owne chamber by two dissembling Pictes and an Harper. The third yeare of his raigne, buried in Dunstaffage. The murtherers were apprehended and most cruelly tormented. At this time S. *Andrewes* Church was builded by the King of Pictes, at the tequest of Saint *Rewell*.

39 EVGENIVS *primus Fincormacus* sonne, succeeded in the yeare of the world 4327. in the yeare of Christ 357. after the raigne 687. a valiant, just, and good King: he was killed in battell, his brother taken, and all his Nobles killed with fifty thousand of his armie by the cruelty of the Romanes, Britains, and deceitfull Pictes, and the whole nation of Scottes, exiled a long time, the third yeare of his raigne.

40 FERGVSIVS *secundus*, *Ferchus* sonne to *Ethodius Eugenius*, the first brother, returning into Scotland by support of *Danes, Gothes*, and his owne countrey men gathered vnto him out of all partes (where they were dispersed) conquered his Realme of Scotland, out of the Romans and Pictes hands, beginning his ragne in the yeare of the world 4374. in the year of Christ 404. from the beginning of the Realm of Scotland 734. He was a wise, valiant, good and godly King, being confederate with the Pictes: he was sundry times victorious against the Romanes: at the last he was killed in a battell by the Romanes the fifteenth yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolukill.

41 EVGENIVS *secundus*, *Fergusius* second sonne, succeeded his father in the yeare of the world 4390. in the yeare of Christ 420. from the beginning of the raigne of

Scotland

Scotland 750. He was a valiant and good King; in sundry battels victorious against the Romanes and Britaines: at which time *Maximian* the Romane Gouernour of Britaine made insurrection against the Romanes, and cruelly inuaded the land then called *Armorica*, and killed the most part of all the people there, that it should not be a prey to Frenchmen their neighbours, he brought out of Britaine a great multitude of people to inhabite the same, some authours write there came a hundred thousand men out of Btitaine with *Conanus*, who was made King of that land, and called the same land Bartany, or litle Britaine, after the Britaines that came to inhabite there. Then after they sent into Britaine for women to bee their wiues: at whose request *Vrsula* (called S. *Vrsula*) with eleuen thousand Virgins were imbarked to passe Bartany. They all by contrary and tempestuous windes were compelled to arriue in the low Countreyes, iourneying by land to Bartany, were all lamentably murthered and killed, because they would not suffer deflowring of their bodies, but rather offered themselues to be cruelly and vnmercifully murthered and killed, after this vnhappy and cruel murther, other women and Virgins were sent in great number into Bartany, who inhabite that land continually to this day. Britaine being desolate of Romane support, was occasion that the confederate Kings inuaded them after so hardly: for the valiant *Graham*, who was descended of an ancient house of Denmarke, and borne of a noble Lady of the same countrey, married with a Scots noble man, that was exiled out of Scotland with *Ethodius* (brother to King *Eugenius* afore rehearsed, killed in battell by Romanes and Pictes. This *Graham* married a Virgin of the bloud royall of Denmark, to whom she bare a daughter of excellent beauty, who was married to *Fergusius* the second King of Scots: of him descended the auncient surname of *Grahams*: hee was a great enemy to the Romanes, for hee destroyed to the ground the wall of Abircorne, called then after *Grahams* Dykes,

The originall of the noble surname of the Grahams.

Dykes, and past and all vtterly abolished the wall of *Adrian* ouer against the Irish Seas. The confederate Kings accompanied with valiant *Graham*, past with fire and sword through al the bounds betweene *Tyne* and *Humber*: there followed a most dangerous battell, in the which were killed fifteene thousand Britains, with the most of the Princes and Nobles of Britaine, and foure thousand Scots, and the whole Romanes being exiled out of Britaine by the confederate Kings; and peace being concluded betweene the confederate Kings and the Britaines, all the lands lying beyond Humber shall remaine perpetually vnder the Empire of the confederate Kings, and presently to be paide three-score thousand pound to their men of warre, and twentie thousand pound yearely to the confederate Kings: and for obseruing hereof, the Britaines deliuered one hundred pledges, being within age of thirty yeares, at the will of the confederate Kings. In the seuenth yeare of the raigne of *Eugenius* second King of Scottes, Britaine was deliuered from Romane tribute 496. years after that *Iulius Cæsar* began the first tribute. *Eugenius* encreased in riches and policy, his Realme with continuall peace. In the same time the Britaines falling at great diuersity, betweene the Nobles and Commons there were many of both parties miserably killed, he died in peace the one and thirtieth yeare of his raigne; buried in Icolmkill.

42 DONGARDVS succeeded his brother *Eugenius* the yeare of the world 4411. the yeare of Christ 451. after the raigne 781. a godly, wise, and valiant King, in a dangerous and cruell battell betweene *Constantine*, new elected King of Britaines, wherein were killed fifteene thousand Britaines and fourteene thousand Scots and Pictes; the victory falling to the confederates, the King of Scottes valiantly fighting, was killed the fife yeare of his raigne; and buried in Icolmkil, which was the buriall for the Kings vntill King *Malcolme Canmores* dayes.

48 CONSTANTINVS primus, succeeded to his bro-

brother *Dongard* the year of the world 4427. in the year of Christ 457. from the beginning of the raign 787 a vitious & odious King killed by one of his nobles, whose daughter he had defloured the 22. yeare of his vnworthy raigne.

44 CONGALLVS *Dongardus* sonne succeeded in the yeare of the world 4449. the yeare of Christ 479. after the raigne 809. a valiant King, he vanquished the Brittaines in a cruell and daungerous battaile, wherein were killed 20000 Brittaines with many nobles, with GVYTELL Prince of Wales, VORTIGERN vsurping the Crowne of Brittaine, sent into Almaine to see Warriours against the confederate Kings, at which time came into Brittaine *Hengest* and *Horsus* brethren with 10000. Saxons, immediately the Brittaines and Saxons past with arrayed battaile to *Humber*, before the confederate Kings were admonished of their comming, killing in all parts, without mercy where they came. The King of Picts assembled his army and ioyned battaile (without support of the King of Scots,) where he was vanquished by the Saxons and Brittaines. The Saxons proude of this victorie, and being resolued to conquer the Kingdome of Brittaine, past further. Against them came King *Congalus* with a great army, with the Picts there followed a cruell battaile, with vncertaine victorie, at last the Brittaines (that fought in the right wing, against the Scots) being fugitiue, there chaunced a mighty shower of haile with great darkneſſe: *Hengist* by sounde of Trumpet gathered his people to his Standard. The Scottes and Pictes (hoping their enemies to be vanquished) followed on the Birttaines without array. *Hengist* the Brittaines vanquisht and the confederate people without order killing and spoyling, he came with his Saxons in arrayed battaile, and killed all the confederates that might be ouertaken. This battaile was right sorrowfull to the confederate people, and not pleasant to their enemies, for the most part of the army of Brittaines were killed, *Hengist* obteyning

The comming in of the Saxons in Brittaine.

new support out of Saxony; the next summer came with *Vortimer* King *Vortigerus* sonne with a great armie: there followed a cruell and long battell, valiantly debated on all parts, with sundry chances; for many Scots and Britaines being killed *Congallus* euill wounded, was brought out of the field. Long time then after *Ambrosius* (when he had vanquished *Vortigern*) and being crowned King of Britaine, confederate with the Scots and Pictes, he assisted by them, and killed with his owne hands *Hengist*, and exiled the rest of the Saxons. King *Congallus* (holding good peace with Britaines and Pictes, vexed with long infirmity) died peaceably the two and twentieth year of his raign, and buried in Icolmkill.

45 CORANVS succeeded his brother *Congallus* in the yeare of the world 4471, the yeare of Christ 501. after the raign 831. a good King and seuere Iusticiar. In this time arriued in Britaine *Occa* and *Passentius*, sonnes of *Hengist*, with a great multitude of valiant souldiers (assisted by the Princes of Almaine, against whom came King *Ambrosius*. There followed a doubtfull and dangerous battell; the victory enclining to *Ambrosius*, yet very vnpleasant; for at the same time there were many Britaines killed. Neuerthelesse they parted the spoile of Saxons by right of armes. *Occa* being aduertised of the comming of the confederate Kings to assist *Ambrosius*, sent his brother *Passentius* to bring greater support out of Almaine, by contrary windes he arriued in Ireland, where he gathered a great number of hyred warriours, and returned into Britaine. *Occa* perswaded one *Coppa* a fained mediciner to poison King *Ambrosius*; the confederate Kings comming with a strong armie to assist *Ambrosius*, were aduertised of his death: therefore they not knowing who was friend or foe; and being vncertaine how he died, they returned home: *Arthurus* being King of Britaines, assisted by the Scots and Pictes, obtayned sundry victories against the Saxons. The confederate Nobles abode certaine dayes in London. And be-

ing richly rewarded by King *Arthure*, returned home. The Realme of Scotland was gouerned in great felicity and iuſtice by King *Coranus*. Then after certaine Traytors (aſſiſted by *Donald* Captaine of *Athole*) murthered the King in his chamber the foure and thirtieth yeare of his raigne, in the ſixteenth yeare of the raigne of King *Arthur*, and in the twentieth yeare of *Iuſtinian* Emperour; the yeare of Chriſt 535. He was buried at Icolmkil.

46 EVGENIVS *tertius Congallus* firſt ſonne, ſucceeded in the yeare of the world 4505. in the yeare of Chriſt 535. after the raigne 865. a wiſe godly King, and good Iuſticiar: he continued in good peace all his dayes, and died the three and twentieth yeare of his raigne, and buried at Icolmkill.

47 CONGALLVS *ſecundus*, ſucceeded his brother *Eugenius* the yeare of the world 4528. the yeare of Chriſt 558. after the raigne 888. a good, iuſt, and godly Prince: he inſtituted many good lawes concerning Churches and Churchmen: hee died in peace the eleuenth yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill; in whoſe time was S. *Colme* and S. *Mungo*.

48 KINNATHELVS ſucceeded his brother *Congallus*, the yeare of the world 4559. the yeare of Chriſt 569 after the raigne 899. a good and godly King: hee died in peace the firſt yeare of his raigne, and buried at Icolmkill.

49 AIDANVS *Coranus* ſonne, ſucceeded in the yeare of the world 4540. the yeare of Chriſt 570. after the beginning of the raigne of Scotland 900. He was a valiant and good King, and ſeuere Iuſticiar: he confederated with the Britaines againſt the Saxons and Pictes: there followed ſundry battels; at laſt the Britaines and Scottes came into Northumberland againſt the Saxons, and Pictes; and vanquiſhed them in a dangerous battell; the tenth part of the ſpoyle obtained in the field was dedicated to the Churches of Scotland, and the Banners or Enſignes gotten at that time ſent to Icolmkill: he died in peace the fiue and thirti-

eth yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill.

50 KENNETHVS *primus*, *Congalus* second sonne, succeeded in the yeare of the world 4575. the yeare of Christ 605. after the raigne 935. a good and peaceable Prince. He died the first yeare of his raigne, and was buried in Icolmkill.

51 EVGENIVS *quartus* *Aidanus* sonne, succeeded in the yeare of the world 4576. the yeare of Christ 606. after the raigne 936. He was a godly and good Iusticiar, and instituted many godly and good lawes for the Commonwealth of his subiects: he raigned peaceably, and died in peace the fifteenth yeare of his raigne; buried in Icolmkill.

52 FERCHARDVS *primus*, succeeded his father *Eugenius*, the yeare of the world 4591. the yeare of Christ 621. after the raigne 951. a vitious Tyrant, degraded by his Nobles, and imprisoned: he killed himselfe in prison the eleuenth yeare of his raigne.

53 DONALDVS *quartus* succeeded his father *Ferchardus* the yeare of the world 4602. the yeare of Christ 632. after the raigne 962. a good and religious King, holding peace with his neighbours, being at fishing with his seruants for pastime, he perished in Lothay the foureteenth yeare of his raign, his body being found, was buried in Icolmkill.

54 FERCHARDVS *secundus* succeeded his brother *Donaldus*, in the yeare of the world 4616. in the yeare of Christ 646. after the raigne 976. an auaritious and vitious tyrant, bitten by a Wolfe in hunting, whereof ensued a dangerous feuer, being penitent of his euill life. He died the eighteenth yeare of his raigne, buried at Icolmkill.

55 MALDVENVS *Donaldus* sonne, succeeded in the yeare of the world 4634. in the yeare of Christ 664. after the raigne 994. He was a godly and wise King, and a seuere Iusticiar, holding good peace with his neighbours. He was strangled by his wife in the night by suspition of Adultery

the

the twentie yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill; on the morrow his wife was taken with her Complices, and burned to death.

56 EVGENIVS *quintus*, *Malduinus* brother Sonne succeeded in the yeare of the world 4654. in the yeare of Christ 684 after the raigne 1024. he was a valiant and good King, he obteyned a great victory against *Edfreid* King of Northumberland, being killed with 10000 Saxons, and *Brudus* King of Pictes fugitive, he dyed the fourth yeare of his raigne, and buried in Icolmkill.

57 EVGENIVS *sextus* *Ferchardus frendus* sonne, succeeded the yeare of the world 4658 the yeare of Christ 688 after the raigne 1028 a good religious and peaceable King, he died in peace the 9. yeare of his raigne. Buried in Icolmkill.

58 AMBERKELETHVS succeeded in the yeare of the world 4667. the yeare of Christ 697 after the raigne 1027 an auaritious euill King, killed by a shot of an Arrow. The second yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill.

59 EVGENIVS *septimus* succeeded his brother *Amberkelethus*, in the yeare of the world 4669. in the yeare of Christ 699. after the raigne 1029 A good King, contracting peace with the King of Pictes then called *Garnard*, married his daughter *Spontana*, who being with childe, in the next yeare, was murthered in her bedde instead of the King, by two brethren of *Athole* (who had conspired the Kings death.) The murtherers at length were apprehended, and cruelly put to death. He continued a religious and vertuous King, he endewed sundry Churches liberally, holding good peace with his neighbours, died in peace the 16 yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill.

60 MONDACVS sonne to *Amberkelethus*, succeeded in the yeare of the world 4685. in the yeare of Christ 715 after the raigne 1045 an humble and liberall Prince, he causèd peace to be made in all Brittaine, amongst the Brittaines, Saxons, Scots and Pictes, he repaired many decayed

decayed Churches, and builded *Dalquhorne*. In his time was Saint *Beda*, he died peaceably the 16. yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill.

61 ETFINVS *Eugenius* seuenth Sonne succeeded in the yeare of the world 4700. in the yeare of Christ 730. after the raigne 1060. a Godly wise King, and seuere Iusticiar, holding his Realme in good peace, his people encreasing in riches and religion, he being aged elected foure Regents. The Thanes of *Ardgicle*, *Athole*, *Galloway* and *Murray* to doe Iustice to his subiects, which was not obserued, he died in peare the 31. yeare of his raigne, buried at Icolmkill.

62 EVGENIVS *Octauus Mordaeus* Sonne succeeded in the yeare of the world 4732. in the yeare of Christ 761. after the raigne 1091. a good King & seuere Iusticiar in the beginning, for he executed to death *Donald* the tyrant, Lord of the Isles, and the Earle of *Galloway* for assenting to his vices, then after he being degenerate vnto all abhominable vices, he was killed by his nobles, the third yeare of his raigne, and buried in Icolmkill, his familiars and seruants assisting to his vicious life, were all hanged vppon Gibets, to the great contentment of his whole subiects.

63 FERGVSIVS *tertius Etfinus* sonne succeeded in the yeare of the world 4734. in the yeare of Christ 764. after the raigne 1094. he married *Ethelia* daughter to the King of Pictes, he was a leacherous adulterer, and being admonished continued still in whoredome, at last he was murthered by his wife, and sundry of his familiar seruants, who being sharply therefore accused, his wife heating thereof, came into iudgement and relieued those innocent men, confessing the fact, and imediately stabbing her selfe to the heart with a dagger, died in presence of the whole people. The King was buried in Icolmkill the third yeare of his raigne.

64 SOLVATHIVS *Eugenius* eight sonne, succeeded

ded in the yeare of the world 4737. in the yeare of Christ 767. after the raigne 1097. a noble valiant King, he married the King of Brittaines daughter, she bare to him two sonnes and one daughter. He being troubled with the Gowte gouerned his people, by his Captaines and commaunders, seuerely executing iustice, and subduing sundry Rebels, especially *Banus* Captaine of the Isle of *Tyre*, who assembled a great company of Rebels and calling himselfe King. He died peaceably of the Gowt, the 20. yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill.

65 ACHAIVS *Etfinus* second sonne began his raigne in the yeare of the world 4757. in the yeare of Christ 787. after the beginning of the raigne of Scotland 1117. a good Godly and peaceable King, he pacified insurrection both in Scotland, and Ireland, he contracted the band of amitie with *Charles* the great, King of Fraunce and Emperour of Germanye, which band hath continued inuiolably obserued vnto this present time. He married the foresaid *Charles* the great his daughter, who bare to him three sonnes and one daughter. The amitie and confederation of Frenchmen and Scottes, to be made for euer both for the people present and their successours, and for corroborating of the said band. King *Achaius* sent his brother GVILLIAM with sundry nobles into Fraunce with 4000. valiant warriours to assist the foresaid *Charles* in his warres, in any part he pleased to passe against the enemies of the Christian faith, at which time the Armes of the Kings of Scotland, were the red Lyon Rampant in a field of gold, there was augmented a double treasour with contrary Lillies or flower-deluce including the Lyon on all parts: *Guilliam*, *Achaius* brother assisting *Charles* in his warres with his valiant Scots, purchased great honour, and being so beloued and holden in great estimation among the Princes of Fraunce, that he was called the Knight without reproach, and purchased great riches and lands, he prospered greatly in all his warres & vanquished

The beginning of the League with Fraunce.

sundry nations, rebelling against the Emperour, he obteined great honours; the time that King *Charles* restored Pope *Leo* the third to his seate, after that he was put out of Rome by iniury of the Romaines, he conquered great honours, when *Charles* passing thorough Tuskany, restored the Cittie of Florence to their auncient honours, after it was destroyed by the Gothes, these and many other honourable acts were performed by Scottish *Guilliam*, howbeit they were done vnder the name of *Charles* Emperour, for he remained not long in Italy, but left the charge to *Gilliam*, who did all things with such prouidence, that he augmented the dominion of Florence greatly. The Florentine in recompence of *Guilliams* humanitie towards them, ordeined solemne playes, to be made in their Cittie, in which a Lyon is crowned with sundry ceremonyes, they commaunded also quick Lyons to be yearely nourished vpon the common purse, because the Lyon was the armes of Scottish *Guilliam*. This is yet obserued in perpetuall memory. *Guilliam* after infinite trauailes taken with *Charles* the great, for the defence of Christian faith grew in age, and because he had no succession of his body (for he was all his daies giuen to chiualry) he made Christ his heire, and founded many Abbaies in Italy, Almayn, and Germanie, liberally distributing vnto them rich rents and lands, and ordeined that Scottishmen onely should be Abbots, to the same Abbeyes. In witnesse hereof are many Abbeys in Almaine and Germanie nothing changed from the first institution. At comming first of Scottish *Guilliam* there came two learned Clarks with him from Scotland, holden in great honour by the Emperour for their singular learning, they obteined a place in Paris which was giuen to them with certaine lands, to susteine their estate, and to instruct the noble mens children of Fraunce, in sundry sciences. To these men came such confluence of people out of all parts, desiring learning, that in short time by their exact diligence in erudition of young children, the Cittie of Paris

was

was made a solemne Vniuersitie of resolute men in all science. The Emperour *Charles* having great delectation that learning began to flourish in his realme, by the great industry of those two Scottish men, commaunded that *Clement* should remaine as principall regent of Paris: And *Iohn* his Colleague to passe to Pauy, a towne of Lumbardy for encreasing of learning there. This small beginning was the origenall of the famous Vniuersitie of Paris. King *Achaius*, continuing in good peace, the Romaine Empire was deuided, for Emperour *Charles* the first Emperour of Germanes was Emperour of the west and *Constantine* Emperour of the East: *Achaius* married *Fergusiane* sister to *Hungus* King of Pictes who bare to him one sonne called *Alpine*, who after succeeded to be King of Scotland and right inheritour to the King of Pictes. King *Achaius* being aged died in peace, the 32. yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill.

66 CONGALVS *Achaius* couseu germane, began his raigne the yeare of the world 4789. in the yeare of Christ 819. after the raigne 1149. a good and peaceable King. He died in peace the fift yeare of his raigne, buried at Icolmkill.

67 DONGALVS *Saluathius* sonne, beganne his raigne the yeare of the world 4794. the yeare of Christ 824. after the raigne 1154. a valiant and good King, sending his Ambassadours to the Pictes after the death of DORSTOLOGVS their King, killed by his brother *Eganus*, who marrying his brothers wife BRENNA, daughter to the King of Marches; who after murthered the said *Eganus* in his bedde (notwithstanding his armed Guard) to reuenge the murther of her first husband. The Scots Ambassadours at commaund and in the name of ALPINVS King *Achaius* sonne, begotten betwixt him and *Fergusian*, sister to *Hungus* late King of Pictes. The two brethren aforesaid being murthered, without succession, the right and sitle of the Crowne of Pictes, succeeded by the law of

God and man to the aforesaid *Alpinus*. Therefore desiring the Pictes to accept him as their naturall Prince, both of Scotland and Picts land: which they refusing, elected FEREDECH to be their King. The Scots Ambassadors denounced battell to the Pictes. King DONGALVS preparing a great armie to passe against the Pictes, perished in a Boat passing ouer the water of Spey, the seuenth yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill.

68 ALPINVS *Achains* sonne, began his raigne the yeare of the world 4801, the yeare of Christ 831. after the raigne 1161. a valiant and good King, being right heire to the Crowne of Pictes, in a dangerous and cruell battell, killed *Feredech* their King: then after the Pictes elected BRVDVS his sonne King, who was killed the first yeare by sedition among the Pictes. His brother KENNETH was made King, who comming with an Armie against the Scots, rent off his coate armour, and was fugitiue to the mountaines, where hee was shamefully killed by a Countryman (not knowne who he was). The Pictes immediatly elected a fierce and valiant Prince BRVDVS, to be their King; who directing Ambassadors to *Alpinus*, desiring peace, all matters to be redressed, and the olde band to bee renued. King *Alpinus* answered that he would make no peace vntill the crowne of Pictes were deliuered vnto him as righteous inheritor. *Brudus* raised a great armie, and came ouer the bridge of *Dunkeld* to *Anguse*. The night afore the battell he caused all the carriage men and women (that came with his armie) to stand in arrayed battell with linnen shirts aboue their clothes, with such weapons and armour as they might furnish for the time. This done, hee ordayned an hundred horsemen, to gouerne them, without any noyse or din in the next woode; commaunding none of them to come in sight vntill the battels were ioyned.

King *Alpinus* was at this time in a Castle, which was situate on a hill, not farre from Dundee, and beheld the Armie

nie of Pictes, marching forwards, incontinent he arrayed his Scots, then the battels ioyned with great slaughter on all parts. Immediatly the carriage men and women afore rehearsed, came mouing forwards vpon the backe of the Scots; who beleiuing that a fresh armie of Pictes were to come against them (not looked for) at the last the Scottes were fugitiue: for this hidden sleight before rehearsed, was the discomfiture of the Scots armie. The Pictes followed with cruell killing of all they might ouertake. In this battell was King *Alpinus* taken and beheaded. The place where he was beheaded, is called *Pasalpin*, that is, the head of *Alpin*; his body was buried at Icolmkill, the third yeare of his raigne. After this great victory obtayned against the Scots, *Bredus* King of the Pictes returned to Camelon, and conuocated a Councell, making their oathes neuer to desist from battell, vntill they had vtterly destroyed the Scots, and made a Statute, what euer he was that laboured to haue peace with the Scots, hee should be beheaded. Some of the wise Pictes, not allowing their oathes and Statutes, counsailed to vse victory with measure (who were exiled) and came into Scotland.

69 KENNETHVS *secundus* (furnamed the great) succeeded his father *Alpine* the yeare of the world 4804. in the yeare of Christ 834. after the beginning of the Realme of Scotland 1164. a good and valiant King: he married the Lord of the Isles daughter, who bare to him three sonnes. The Pictes comming against the Scots, they contended amongst themselues for a thing of nought: thus was their armie diuided, and many slaine (vntill night seuered them) King *Brudus* could not pacifie them; therefore hee with the rest of his armie past home; and hee shortly after died for displeasure. DONSKEN his brother was elected King, and redressed all iniuries that he might. Three yeares continued sundry incursions on both parts. King *Kenneth* setling his wits to defend his Realme, putting strong souldiers in all forts, adioyning to the borders of the Picts, and

commaunded his people to be daily exercised in chiualry, to be ready against euery trouble that might occurre. In the fourth yeare King *Kenneth* made a conuention of his Nobles, consulting how hee might reuenge his fathers slaughter, and obtayne the crowne of Pictes (rightfully appertayning vnto him). The season of the yeare being expedient to raise their armie, the Nobles not consenting thereunto for the great slaughter lately made on their King and Nobles: therefore the King conuenting all his Nobles, perswading them that hee had greater matters to propound. By solemne banquet within his Palace, he royally entertayning them, vntill darke night: after they were brought to seuerall chambers within the Palace: and when they were in profound sleepe, the King caused sundry men to passe to euery seuerall bedde (where the Nobles did lie) cladde with fish skinnes, hauing in their handes a Clubbe of Mulcane tree, which with the fish skinnes in the darke did shew a marueilous glaunce and light all at one time; each one holding in the other hands a bugle horne, and speaking through the horne (appearing to be no mortall mans voice) did shew they were Angels sent by God to the Princes and Nobles of Scotland, to cause them to obey the desires of the King; for his desire was so iust and right, that the Pictes for repulse thereof shall be brought to such extermination, that no puisance nor wisedome of man can resist: their speeches ended, they obscured their clubbe and skinnes vnder their cloathes; their light vanishing at one time. The Nobles seeing this vncouth vision, were astonisht, and tooke little rest that night: on the morrow at their conuention, each one declaring their visions, (all being at one time) concluded firmely the same to be no fantasie, but an heauenly vision: assuring them of victory and felicity, reuealing the same to the King, who assured them that the same vision appeared to him the same houre (howbeit he would not first reueale it) least his Nobles should esteeme him glorious. By generall Statute all able persons

were

were commaunded sufficiently prepared to meet the King on an appoinmed day. In two battels the King being victorious against the Pictes, to their vtter extermination, King *Donsken* and all his nobles being killed, his sword and coat armour, were sent to Icolmkill in perpetuall memory. The Citie of Camelon after long assault, was vtterly destroyed, and the Pictes, men, wiues and children killed, after they had raigned in Albion 1181. yeares. King *Kenneth* instituted many good lawes, and brought the fatall chaire from *Ardgiel* to *Scone*, adding the Realme of Pictes to his Dominion. This victorious King died the twentieth yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill.

70 DONALDVS *quintus*, *Kennethus* brother began his raigne in the yeare of the world 4824. in the yeare of Christ 854. after the raigne 1184. a vitious & odious King; his people made effeminate by his vices and sensuall pleasures; his Nobles admonishing him to reforme his euill life; he continuing still without reformation. The Pictes that were fugitiue amongst the Englishmen, requesting *Osbred* and *Ella*, two great Princes of England, to moue warres against the Scots: these two Princes, with Englishmen, Britaines, and Pictes, came into the warres, where King *Donaldus* vanquished them in a great battell at Iedbrugh. *Donald* right insolent after this victory, came to the water of Tweed with his Armie; and finding two ships laden with wines and victuals, which were taken and parted amongst his warriours. King *Donald* was giuen to such voracity and lust of his wombe (the whole Campe vsing the same) and being ful of Tauernes, Brothels and whores, followed dicing and carding, with contention and killing one another. King *Osbred* being aduertised hereof, preparing a new armie, came suddenly on the Scots, and killed twenty thousand, being without armour, full of wine and sleepe. And King *Donald* was taken in manner aforesaid, and ledde through the countrey in derision to all people. At which time King *Osbred* conquered great landes in Scot-

Scotland, assisted by Britaines: so that Striuiling bridge was made marches to Scots, Britaines, and Englishmen. King *Osbred* coined money in the Castle of Striuiling (by whom the Striuiling money had first beginning). King *Donald* being ransomed, returned into Scotland, continuing in his vitious and abhominable life. He was taken by his Nobles, and imprisoned; where hee desperately killed himselfe the fifty yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill.

71 CONSTANTINVS *secundus Kennethus* sonne, began his raigne in the yeare of the world 4829. the yeare of Christ 859. after the raigne 1189. a valiant King: hee married the Prince of Wales his daughter: she bare to him two sonnes and one daughter. Hee instituted sundry good lawes for Churchmen, and represſed all vitious vices engendred amongst his subiects by *Donald* the Tyrant, his predecessor; in whose time *Hungar* and *Hubba* with a great Fleete of Danes landing in *Fiffe*, vsed great cruelty; a great number of religious persons being fugitiue in the Isle of Maye, with *Adrian* their Bishop, were all cruelly tormented and killed by the vnmercifull Danes. *Constantine* came with a great armie against *Hubba*, and vanquished him. The Scots being proude of this victory, and neglecting themselues, there followed a cruell and desperate battell: at last the Scots were vanquished, and King *Constantine* with his Nobles, and ten thousand of his armie, killed in the fifteenth yeare of his raigne; buried in Icolmkill.

72 ETHVS surnamed the Swift, *Constantinus secundus*, sonne, began his raigne the yeare of the world 4844. the yeare of Christ 874. after the raigne 1204. a luxurious Prince, taken by his Nobles and imprisoned; where he died the third day of melancholy the second yeare of his raigne and buried in Icolmkill.

73 GREGORIVS *magnus, Dongallus* sonne, began his raign in the yeare of the world 4846. the year of Christ 876. after the beginning of the raign of Scotland 1206. He

was

was but two moneths olde when his father perished in the water of Spey, a valiant and greatly renowned Prince in all parts: he instituted good lawes for his subiects; and being very religious, ordeyned good lawes for Churches and Churchmen, and that all Kings his successors at their coronation, should make their oath to defend the Christian Religion. He obtained great victory against Danes and Britain: and recouering all his lands lost in King *Donalds* time, enlarged his bounds with Northumberland, Cumber and Westmerland; and being confederate with *Alured* King of England, the foresaid lands to remaine perpetually to be possessed by the Scots.

Then after the King to represse Irishmen, that were come into Scotland, who had robbed the people, and made sundry incursions, he followed with a great armie; and landing in Ireland, vanquished *Brennius* and *Cornelius*, two Princes of Ireland, with the whole Nobles of Ireland, and vanquished sundry townes, and besieged Dublin with a strong siege, where their young Prince *Duncane* was, to whom the Crowne of Ireland appertained: at last the Towne was rendred (and the King made Protector during the Princes minority) with all the fortes, and threescore pledges. The King returning with his victorious armie, and the pledges of the Nobles of Ireland; and holding good peace the rest of his dayes, he died in peace the eighteenth yeare of his raigne, buried in Ieolmkill: he builded the citie of *Aberdene*.

74 DONALDVS *sixtus* sonne to *Constantinus secundus*, began his raigne in the yeare of the world 4864. in the yeare of Christ 894. after the raigne 1234. a valiant Prince and godly: he punished with great severity the blasphemers of the name of God: he married the King of Britains daughter; she bare to him one sonne and a daughter. At this time ROVVLAND King of Denmarke, gathered or conuened a great multitude of Danes out of England, Norway, Swedricke, and Denmarke; and past through *Beginning of the Normanes.*

Fraunce, committing great cruelty vpon the people there. And becauſe CHARLES the great then Emperour, was implicat with frequent warres in Italy, againſt the Sarazens. The Danes raged with ſuch open cruelty, that great bonds of France appeared to come vnder their Dominion. Emperour *Charles* after his returne from Italy came with a great armie to reſiſt the Danes, and they (nothing affraid) went forward to meete him in their awfull manner. The Princes of Fraunce, knowing the great ferocity of the Danes, proued and exerciſed in all partes where they were aſſayled; and ſeeing them by frequent victory ſo inſolent, that but by great ſlaughter they might not be vanquiſhed, perſwaded the Emperour *Charles* to make peace with the ſaid *Rowland*, that their Realme ſhould not be in ieopardy or put to extreme danger, through the wars both in Italy and Fraunce. Peace was corroborate and contracted with the Danes on this manner: The Emperour *Charles* his daughter ſhall be giuen in marriage to *Rowland*, and hee with all the Danes, ſhall receiue the Chriſtian faith, and in the name of Dowry, ſhall haue all the landes which were named *Neuſtria*, lying betwixt Deip, Picardy, Paris, and Bartany. Theſe landes were then after *Rowland* called Normandy. *Rowland* made King of Normandy by receipt of Baptiſme, was named *Robert*, and ordayned to pay for the ſaid lands one yearely tribute to the aforeſaid *Charles* and his poſterity, to ſignifie that the ſaid landes were not conquered, but onely giuen from the Crowne of Fraunce in marriage. The yeare that the Normans began to raigne in Normandy, was from the Incarnation of Chriſt 886. yeares. The valiant deedes done by the Danes, in ſundrie parts of the world was in great admiration to all people. *Rowland* called *Robert* begat on the Emperour *Charles* his daughter. WILLIAM who ſucceeded after his father. To *William* ſucceeded RICHARD the firſt, to him ſucceeded RICHARD the ſecond, who had two Sonnes ROBERT and GVSTARD: *Robert* begat WILLI-

AM the baſtard, Duke of Normandy, who conquered England, and vanquiſhed both Engliſhmen and Danes, and poſſeſt the crowne thereof. And *Guſtard* paſt into Italy, and made many and cruell inuaſions in *Cicill Calabre* and *Naples*. In this time the Murrayes and Roſles inuading each other with cruell killing 2000. men were killed on either parties, the King came vppon them with a great army, and puniſhed the principall mouers of this trouble to the death, he dyed in peace the 11. yeare of his raigne: and buried in Icolmkill.

75 CONSTANTINVS *tertius Ethus* ſonne began to raigne the yeare of the world 4874. in the yeare of Chriſt 905. after the raigne 1245. a valiant prince, not fortunate in Warres, he married the Prince of Wales his daughter, ſhe bare to him one ſonne, being vexed with Warres in the time of King *Edward* and *Athelſtane* his baſtard ſonne, he became a Chanon in Saint *Andrewes* and died the 40. yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill.

76. MILCOIVMBVS *primus Donaldus* ſonne began his raigne in the yeare of the world 4913. in the yeare of Chriſt 943. after the raigne 1283. a valiant Prince and good Iuſticiar, he married the Lord of Twyths daughter, ſhe bare to him two ſonnes and one daughter. A confederacy was made betweene England and Scotland, that Cumber and Weſtmerland ſhalbe perpetually annexed to the Prince of Scotland raigning for the time, to be holden in fee of the Kings of England. By vertue whereof *Indulfus* ſonne to *Conſtantine* the third, (as Prince of Scotland,) tooke poſſeſſion both of Cumber and Weſtmerland. The King paſſing the reſt of his dayes in peace & ſeuere Iuſtice, which cauſed a conſpiracy in Murrayland, where this noble King was traiterouſly killed, the 9. yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill. The murtherers and their aſſiſtants all apprehended, were cruelly tormented and put to death.

77. INDVLFVS *Conſtantinus tertius* ſonne, began his raigne in the yeare of the world 4922. in the yeare of

Christ 952. after the raigne 1282. a noble valiant Prince. He vanquished in battaile *Hagon* Prince of Norwaye and *Hetricke* Prince of Denmarke, and was killed by a Stratageme of Warre, the 9. yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill.

78 DVFFVS *Milcolumbus* sonne began his raign the year of the world 4921. the yeare of Christ 961. after the ragin 1291. a good Prince & seuere Iusticiar. He was traytorously murthered by one *Donalde* Captaine of Forres in Murrayland, and his wife was buried secretly vnder a bridge at Kinlus. The murtherers being apprehended were seuerely executed and put to death the 5. yeare of his raigne, and buried in Icolmkill.

79 CVLENVS *Indulfus* sonne began his raigne the yeare of the world 4936. the yeare of Christ 966. after the raigne 1296. he was marryed to the King of Brittaines daughter, a vitious Prince killed by *Rodardus* a nobleman at Meffen, whose daughter he had defloured, the 4. yeare of his raigne, and buried in Icolmkill.

80 KENNETHVS *tertius Duffus* brother began his raigne in the yeare of the world 4940. in the yeare of Christ 970. after the raigne 1300. one valiant and wise Prince and seuere Iusticiar, for one time he caused 500. notable theeues to be hanged on gibbets, and inhibited their bodies to be taken downe, beside the Castell of Bertha to giue example to others. The Danes with a great Fleete of ships arriued in the mouth of Taye, and destroyed the towne of Mountrose, killing all the people & demolishing the wals, wasting the whole country comming thorough Angus, with great cruelty, and laying a strong siege to the Castle of *Bertha*. The King came with a great army, there followed a dangerous and cruell battaile, with vncertaine victorie, valiantly defended on both parties. At the last one *Haye* with his two sonnes, enforcing the Scots that were fugitiue, to returne, and by their valiant courage renewing battaile, the Danes were vanquished and fugitiue, the

most

moſt part of them being ſlaine. The King enriched *Haye* and his ſonnes, giuing them a great part of the ſpoile of the Danes, with as much land as a Falcon flew ouer, of one mans hand vntill ſhe lighted, called the Falcons ſtone. So he obteined the whole lands betweene Tay and Arrole, ſixe miles of length and foure of breadth. This was the beginning of the noble and ancient ſurname of *Hayes* decorate with great honours, riches, and lands, valiant defendours of the realme of Scotland: This noble King, (ſo long decorate with Iuſtice,) the blinde and immoderate affection (that he had to his ſonne) was occaſion that he killed by poyſon *Malcolme* Prince of Scotland, and Lord of Cumber and Weſtmerland. He abrogated the old lawes concerning the Kings, and inſtituted. The King being deceaſed, his eldeſt ſonne or *Nephew* notwithſtanding what age ſoeuer he were of, and though he were borne after his fathers death, ſhall ſucceed to the crowne.

Originall of the noble ſurname of Hayes.

The *Nephew* borne on the Kings ſonne ſhalbe preferred before the *Nephew* gotten on the Kings daughter, and the *Nephew* gotten by the Kings brother ſhalbe preferred before the *Nephew* gotten on his ſiſter: Theſe lawes to be obſerued amongſt all other nobles in ſucceſſion of their heritage.

When the King is young, one noble man of great prudence and authoritie, ſhalbe choſen gouernour of the Realme vntill the King come to age of fourteene yeares, and then the King to gouerne his Realme by his owne authoritie.

All other inheritours ſhall ſucceede to their fathers heritage after the expiration of one and twentie yeares, and within that time they ſhalbe gouerned by curatours or guardians, and vntill thoſe yeares be outrunne, they ſhall not be admitted to claime their heritage: He proclaimed his ſonne *Malcolme* Prince of Scotland and Lord of Cumber and Weſtmerland. Once when the King was lying in his bed, he heard a voice ſaying, O *Kenneth* beliue

not, that the curſed killing of Prince *Malcolme* is hid from God (O thou vnhappy tyrant which for deſire of the crowne) haſt killed an innocent, inuading thy neighbour with treaſonable murther, which thou wouldeſt haue puniſhed with moſt rigour, if it had bin done by any other perſon then thy ſelfe. Therefore thou haſt incurred ſuch hatred of God, that thou and thy ſonne ſhalbe ſuddainly killed, for thy nobles are conſpired againſt thee. The King was greatly affrayde of this voice, and being very penitent, confeſſing his offence to a Biſhop, who comforting him, he did ſundry good workes, appertaining to a Chriſtian Prince. At the laſt King *Kenneth* comming to the Caſtell of FETHERCARN was (as appeared) thankfully receiued by FENELLA Lady thereof, where in the midle of the Caſtle moſt curiouſly wrought was an Image of braſſe, the ſimilitude of the King, with a golden apple in his hand. The King perceiuing the ſame (ſuſpecting no treaſon) counſelled by the ſaid Lady being alone in the tower, the Caſtle being apparelled with rich Tapeſtries of golde & ſilke ouerlayed or thicked with copper. The King taking the apple with violence out of the hand of the Image, immediately the ſtups of the Croſſ bowes were throwne vp (being made with ſuch engyne) one of them ſhot the King thorough the body. The Lady was fugitiue. There he died the 24. yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill.

81 CONSTANTINVS *quartus* ſurnamed *Culenus*. *Culenus* ſonne began to raigne (vſurping the crowne) in the yeare of the world 4964. in the yeare of Chriſt 994. after the raigne 1324 he was killed in battaile at the town of *Crammond* in Louthaine, the ſecond yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill.

82 GRIMVS *Duffus* ſonne began his raigne in the yeare of the world 4966. in the yeare of Chriſt 996. after the raigne 1326. (a vitious vſurper of the crowne) killed in battaile by *Malcolme* his ſucceſſour the eight yeare of his

his raigne, buried in Icolmkill.

83 MILCOLVMBVS *secundus Kennethus* third ſonne beganne his raigne the yeare of the world 4974. in the yeare of Chriſt 1004. after the raigne 1334. a valiant and wiſe King, he was often victorious againſt the Danes. In his time beganne the auncient noble name of KEITH, whoſe houſe is decorated with great honours, being Marſhall of Scotland. The King repaired and enlarged the Citty of *Aberdene* then called *Murthlacke*, he was killed by conſpiracy of ſome of his nobles in the Caſtle of *Glammeſſ*. The 30. yeare of his raigne he married the Duke of Normandies daughter, who bare to him three ſonnes and two daughters, buried in Icolmkill. The murtherers fugitiue in the night, chaunced into the Loch or Poole of Forfarr, being frozen ouer, couered with ſnowe, were all drowned therein, by the righteous iudgement of God.

Original of the noble ſurnames of Keith.

84 DVNCANVS *primus Malcolme* ſecond daughter *Beatrix* her ſonne, began to raigne in the yeare of the world 5004. in the yeare of Chriſt 1034. after the raigne 1364. a good and modeſt Prince. In his time was THANE or Earle of *Lochquhaber Banquho*. Of whome are deſcended the auncient and royall name of STEVVARTS. He was trayterouſly killed by *Makbeth* the 6. yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill.

Original of the royall and auncient name of Stewarts.

85 MACBETHVS (*Dowda Malcolme* ſecond daughters ſonne) began to raigne in the yeare of the world 5010. in the yeare of Chriſt 1040. after the raigne 1370. in the beginning he was a valiant Prince, and ſeuere Iuſticiar inſtituting many good lawes, at laſt by illuſion of Witches and Sorcerers, he became a cruell tyrant and oppreſſor, at laſt killed in a battaile, vanquiſhed by his ſucceſſor King *Malcolme Cammore*, and killed by *Makduff Thane* or Earle of Fiffe the 17. yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill.

86 MILCOLVMBVS ſurnamed *Cammore*, *Duncane* the firſt his ſonne began to raign in the year of the world 5027

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in the yeare of Christ 1057. after the raigne of Scotland 1387. he was a religious and valiant King, he rewarded his nobles with lands and offices, and commaunded that the lands and offices should be called after their names, he created many Earles, Lords, Barons and Knights. They that were called *Thanes* as *Fiff, Menteith, Athole, Lenex, Murray, Caythnes, Ros, Anguſſe*, were made Earles: many new surnames came in at this time as *Calder, Lokart, Gordoun, Seytonne, Lawder, Wanane, Meldrome, Schaw, Liermond, Liberton, Struchquhan, Cargill, Rettray, Dondas, Cockburne, Mirtoun, Menies, Abercrummy, Liſlye* names of offices Steward, Durward, Bannerman. At this time *William* Duke of Normandy conquered England holding battaile with King *Harold*, and killed him in the yeare of Christ 1066. *Edgar* within age rightfull heire of England, seing the crowne conquerd, was deiperate to succeed any way to the gouernement. To eschew all apparant daunger he tooke shipping with purpose to returne with his mother and sisters into Vngerland, by contrary winds he arriued in Forth in a part called the Queenes Ferrey. King *Malcolme* was at that time in Dunfermling, he came and tenderly receiued the said *Edgar* with his mother and sisters, and married *Margaret* eldest sister to the said *Edgar*, *William* the conquerour hearing of his marriage, exiled all the friends of the said *Edgar*, wherefore they came into Scotland, many people to King *Malcolme* whome he receiued and gaue them lands as their surnames, *Lyndesay Vaus, Ramsay, Lowuell, Towers, Preſton, Sandlandes, Biſart, Sowles, Wardlaw, Maxwell* and sundry surnames, came out of Vngerland to Queene *Margaret* as *Creitchton Fotheringham, Giffard, Melwill, Borthwike* out of Fraunce came into Scotland *Fraiſer, Scincler, Buſwell, Mountray, Montgomery, Cambell, Boyes, Beton, Taylifer* and *Bothwell*. In King *Malcolmes* time was the *Recroſſe* erected, with the King of Englands Image on the one side, and the King of Sotlands on the other, this stone crosse (was

First Earles.

Originall of Surnames, the time of the conqueſt.

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march betweene the two Realmes, ſtanding in the middle of Stan-moore; Queene *Margaret* foreſaid daughter to *Edward*, ſirnamed the Outlaw, ſonne to *Edward Ironſide*, King of England, a very religious Queene, after called S. *Margaret*, who beare vnto King *Malcolme* ſixe ſonnes; *Edward* the Prince, *Edmund*, *Etheldred*, *Edgar*, *Alexander* and *Dauid*, and two daughters, *Matilda* or *Mawde*, ſirnamed *Bona*, wife to *Henry* the ~~fourth~~ firſt, ſirnamed *Beauclerke*, King of England, of whoſe vertues are extant an *Epigram*.

Proſperitie reioyced her not, to her griefe was no paine,
Proſperity affrayed her als, affliction was her gaine,
Her beauty was no cauſe of fall, in Royall ſtate nor pride,
Humbly alone in dignitie, in beauty onely good.

She founded the Church of Carliel. The other daughter was married to *Euſtatius* Earle of Bolloigne: King *Malcolme* builded the Church of Durham and Dunfermling. Hee was killed at the ſiege of Anwike, by one *Robert Mowbray*, who vnarmed vpon a light horſe, came out of the Caſtle of Anwike, with a Lance in his hand, the keyes of the Caſtle vpon the point of the Launce, King *Malcolme* looking earneſtly thereunto, the aforeſaid *Robert Mowbray* ran the King through the left eye, and ran haſtily into the next wood. King *William* changed the name of this valiant Knight, calling him *Percey*, of whom are deſcended the Earles of Northumberland. King *Malcolme* died the ſix and thirtieth yeare of his raigne, and his ſonne Prince *Edward*, both buried in Dunfermling.

Originall of the Perceyes.

87 DONALDVS *ſeptimus*, *Malcolme Cammore* his brother (vſurped the Crowne) ſirnamed *Bane*, beganne to raigne in the yeare of the world 5063. in the yeare of Chriſt 1093. after the raigne 1423. Hee was expelled by *Duncane*, baſtard to *Malcolme*, the firſt yeare of his raigne.

88 DVNCANVS *ſecundus* baſtard aforeſaid (vſurped the Crowne) killed by *Mak-pender Thane* of Mernis,

by procurement of *Donald* the ſeuenth, who after was crowned. He gaue the North and Weſt Iſles to the King of Norway, to haue his aſſiſtance to recouer the crowne: he was taken captiue by his Nobles, and his eyes put out: he died miſerably in priſon the third yeare of his ſecond raigne, buried in Dunfermling.

89 EDGARVS *Malcolme Cammors* ſonne, began to raigne in the yeare of the world 5068. in the yeare of Chriſt 1098. after the raigne 1428. a good and religious King, the firſt annoynted King: he builded the Priory of Coldingham, and died peaceably the ninth yeare of his raigne, buried at Dunfermling without ſucceſsion.

90 ALEXANDER the firſt, ſirnamed Fierce, ſucceeded his brother the yeare of the world 5077. in the yeare of Chriſt 1107. after the raigne 1437. a good and valiant King: he builded the Abbeyes of Scone and Saintcolms Inch; he married *Sibilla*, daughter to *William* Duke of Normandy, the ſeuenteenth yeare of his raigne, he died in peace, buried in Dunfermling.

91 DAVID *primus*, King *Malcolms* third youngeſt ſonne, began his raigne the yeare of the world 5094. the yeare of Chriſt 1124. after the beginning of the raigne of Scotland 1454. a good, valiant, and very religious King: he builded many Abbeyes, as Holy-rood-houſe, Kelſo, Iedborugh, Melroſe, Newbottell, Holmcultrane, Dundranane, Cambuskenneth, Kinloſſe, Dunfermling, Holme in Cumber, two Nunneries, one at Carliel, the other at north Berwick; he founded two Abbeyes, beſides new Caſtle, the one of S. *Benedicts* order, the other of white Monkes: hee founded 4. Biſhopricks, Roſ, Breichin, Dunkeld & Dunblane; ordeyning them great lands, rents and poſſeſſions, al out of the patrimony of the crown. King *David* of Scotlād in his time poſſeſſed Northumberland, Cumber, Huntington and Weſtmerland; he married the inheritrix of the aforeſaid lands called *Mawde*, daughter to the Earle of Northumberland, and *Iuditha* daughters daughter to *William*.

liam the Conquerer King of England. In the time of King *Stephen* of England he repaired the towne of Carliel with new wals: his ſonne Prince *Henry* died with great lamentation of the whole Realme, hauing three ſonnes and three daughters. King *Dauid* cauſed *Malcolme*, (eldeſt ſonne vnto Prince *Henry* late deceaſed) to be declared Prince of Scotland. After that he paſt into Northumberland, and made *William* his ſecond Nephew Earle thereof; after he went to Carliel, where he made *Henry* (the Empreſſe her ſonne Prince of England) Knight, taking his oath hee ſhould neuer take Northumberland, Cumber, Weſtmerland and Huntington from the Empire of Scotland: afterwards this victorious and religious King *Dauid* died in peace, being greatly honoured and beloued of his ſubiects and neighbors, the nine and twentieth yeare of his raigne: he died in Carliel, and buried in Dunfermling.

MILCOLVMBVS *quartus* (ſirnamed the Mayden) nephew to King *Dauid*, began his raigne in the yeare of the world 5123. in the yeare of Chriſt 1153. after the raigne 1483. a good and milde Prince: he builded Cowper Abbey in Anguiſſe, and ſubdued ſundry rebellions, died at Iedbourgh, buried at Dunfermling the twelfth yeare of his raigne.

93 GVILIELMVS (ſirnamed the Lion) ſucceeded his brother *Malcolme*, in the yeare of the world 5135 in the yeare of Chriſt 1165. after the raigne 1495. (a good & valiant King vnfortunate) he married *Emigerda*, daughter to the Earle of Bewmont, who beare to him two ſons and two daughters: he builded the Abbey of Abirbrothoke, ſhe builded the Abbey of Bamerinoch, after that the Caſtle of *Bertha* was demoliſhed by inundation of waters (King *Guilliam* narrowly eſcaping with his wife and children) his young ſonne and nurſe periſhed, and ſundry others: he founded and builded the towne called Perth, and graunted ſundry great priuiledges thereunto,

now called S. *Iohns* towne. The King continuing in peace died the nine and fortieth yeare of his raigne, buried in Abirbrothoke.

94 ALEXANDER 2. ſucceeded his father in the yeare of the world 5184. in the yeare of Chriſt 1214. after the raigne 1544. a valiant and good King, and ſeuere iuſticiar: hee pacified all rebellion in his Realme; he agreed with King *Henry* of England, and married his ſiſter, reteyning Northumberland, Weſtmerland, Cumber and Huntington, and King *Alexanders* two ſiſters were married vnto two great Princes of England. He paſt into France, and renued the auncient band: in the meane time *Iane* his Queene died without any ſucceſſion. The next yeare he married at Roxbourgh *Mary* daughter to *Ingelram*, Earle of Coucey in Fraunce, of great beauty, who bare to him a ſonne, *Alexander* who ſucceeded after him: he died in peace the fiue and thirtieth yeare of his raigne, buried in Melroſſe.

95 ALEXANDER *tertius*, ſucceeded his father in the yeare of the world 5219. in the yeare of Chriſt 1249. after the raigne 1579. a good young Prince, being at his coronation nine yeares of age. After that the Kings of England and Scotland, with their Nobles conuened in Yorke, where king *Henry* the third of Englands daughter *Margaret*, was married to King *Alexander* of Scotland. Enduring his tender age the Realme of Scotland was wel gouerned by his Nobles; he comming to perfect age, willing to execute iuſtice, ſummoned the Earles of Mentieth, Athole and Buchquhane, and the Lord of Strabogy, which were all of the name of *Comminges*, and for non comperance denounced them rebels. They with their aſſiſtance being a great number, becauſe there was of the ſame name (by the aforeſaid Lords) thirty Knights and landed men. They impriſoned the King in Striueling a certaine ſpace. King *Acho* of Norway came into the Iſles with many Danes. King *Alexander* to reſiſt him came

came with a great armie; there followed a cruell and dangerous battell, long with vncertaine victory, at laſt the Danes being vanquiſhed, and foure and twenty thouſand of them killed, *Acho* was fugitiue to his Ships: his whole Nauie by tempeſtuous ſtorme being ſpoyled (returned with foure Ships left of his whole Fleete into Norway). Then after his ſonne *Magnus* renouncing all title to the Iſles, contracted his ſonne *Hanigo* (to be married with King *Alexanders* daughter one yeare of age) at their both perfect age. At this time *Alexander* Earle of Carrike paſt to the holy land, hauing a daughter *Martha*, who ſucceeding in his heritage, who married a Nobleman *Robert Bruce*, ſonne & heire to *Robert Bruce* Lorde of Anandale in Scotland, and Lord of Cleueland in England. This *Martha* aforeſaid inheritrix of Carike, in the third yeare beare the Nob'e and inuincible Champion, *Robert Bruce* King of Scotland: *Margaret* ſiſter to King *Henry* the third of England, beare to King *Alexander* two ſonnes, Prince *Alexander* and *Dauid*, one daughter *Margaret*, married vnto *Hanigo Magnus* ſonne, King of Norway, who beare to him *Margaret* called the Mayden of Norway. In this time died *Dauid* King *Alexanders* ſecond ſonne. *Alexander* the Prince was married at Roxburge, vnto the Earle of Flanders daughter, whereat many of the Nobles of Scotland and England were preſent for the time. The third yeare after Prince *Alexander* died at Lundors the twentieth yeare of his age, to the great lamentation of the whole Realme; for in him failed the whole ſucceſſion of King *Alexander* the third (except the Mayden of Norway) who was begotten on his daughter *Margaret* before rehearſed. King *Alexander* by counſell of his Nobles (after the death of his firſt Queene) married *Ioleta* the Earle of Drux daughter in Fraunce, by whom he had no ſucceſſion. He builded the Croſſe Church of Peblis. He died of a fal off his horſe, ouer the weſt craig at Kingorne, the ſeuen and thirtieth year of his raigne, buried in Dunferm-

fermling. The day before the Kings death, the Earle of March demaunded of one *Thomas Rymour*, what wether ſhould be the morrow? *Thomas* anſwered, that on the morrow before noone there ſhal blow the greateſt winde that euer was heard in Scotland: on the morrow being almoſt noone (the ayre appearing calme) the Earle ſent for the ſaid *Thomas*, and reprouing him, ſaid, There was no appearance: *Thomas* anſwering, yet noone is not paſt, immediatly commeth a Poſt, and ſheweth that the King was falne and killed. Then *Thomas* ſaid to the Earle, that is the winde that ſhall blow, to the great calamity of all Scotland. After the death of King *Alexander* the third, the Realme was gouerned by ſixe Regents; for the South ſide of Forth, *Robert* Archbiſhop of Glaſgiue, *Iohn Comming*, and *Iohn* the great Steward of Scotland. For the North ſide of Forth *William Freſter* Archbiſhop of Saint *Andrewes*. *Makduffe* Earle of Fiffe, *Iohn Comming* Earle of Buchquhane: they gouerned the ſpace of ſeuen yeares. During which time *Edward* the firſt King of England ſent his Ambaſſadors into Scotland, for marriage of the Mayden of Norway aforeſaid. The Nobles of Scotland being agreed in all points, with the ſaid King *Edward* (ſirnamed Longſhankes) the Ambaſſadors of Scotland directed to bring the mayden of Norway, the right inheritrix of Scotland with them: before their arriuing ſhe was departed this preſent life, by meanes whereof great contention aroſe betweene *Robert Bruſe* and *Iohn Balioll*, the deciding of the ſaid matter was by the Nobles of Scotland (vnwiſely) referred to King *Edward*.

96 IOHANNES BALLIOLVS was preferred before *Robert Bruſe*, by King *Edward*, ſirnamed Longſhanke, who being elected Iudge in the foreſaid controuerſie, admitting him King, with condition that the ſaid *Baliol* ſhould acknowledge him for his ſuperiour: which condition (refuſed by *Robert Bruſe*) hee as an auaritious vnworthy man receiued, began to raigne in the yeare of

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the world 5263. in the yeare of Christ 1293. after the raigne 1923. a vaine glorious man, little respecting the good of his country, in the fourth yeare he was expelled by the aforesaid King *Edward* into France, where he died long after in exile, Scotland being without King or gouernour the space of nine yeares: during which time King *Edward* cruelly oppressed the land, destroyed the whole auncient monuments, and shedde much innocent blood. About this time *William Wallace*, sonne to Sir *Andrew Wallace* of Cragy Knight, of huge stature and maruellous strength of body, with good knowledge and skill in Warlike enterprises; hereunto such hardinesse of stomacke, in attempting all maner of dangerous exploits, that his match was not any where lightly to be found: he bare inward hate against the English Nation, when the fame of his worthy actes were notified, many Nobles and Commons were ready to assist him: therefore hee was chosen Gouernor vnder the Baliol, to deliuer the Realme from bondage of England. At this time many Abbeyes and spirituall Benefices were in Englishmens hand, which he by commission of the Archbishop of S. *Andrew*, auoyded and put forth of all partes, and receyuing the whole armie that was vnder the conduct of *Iohn Cuning* Earle of Bucquhan; he conquered many Castles, Fortes and strengths out of English mens hands, King *Edward* being in Fraunce, hearing hereof, sent his Lieutenant *Hugh Crassingham* with a great armie into Scotland, where *William Wallace* encountring him at Striueling bridge, killed the said *Crassingham*, with the most part of his armie, many being drowned, and few escaping away with life: great dearth being in Scotland, he gathered a mightie armie, and past into Northumberland, wasting and spoyling the countrey to Newcastle; for he with his armie remained in England, almost the whole Winter from the feast of All Saints, vntill Candlemas, liuing vpon the spoyle of Englishmens goods. King *Edward* being

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ing in Fraunce, hearing the deedes of *VVallace*, sent his Ambassadour, sore menacing him that had inuaded his Realme, which he durst not haue done, if he had beene at home. *VVallace* answered, that he had taken the aduantage, as he had done in the wrongfull Conquest of Scotland (he being chosen by the Nobles as indifferent Iudge, and further sent word vnto King *Edward*, that (if God fortunate him to liue) he purposed to holde his Easter in England: and comming with an armie of thirty thousand valiant men into England at the appointed time, King *Edward* was readie with an army of threescore thousand vpon Staines Moore to giue them battell. Being ready to ioyne, the Englishmen drew backe, hauing at that time no lust to fight, as appeared: the Scots seeing them draw backe would haue followed, but *VVallace* fearing deceit, stayed them and returned (with infinit spoyle and booties gotten in that iourney) into Scotland. King *Edward* being aduertised that *VVallace* was greatly enuied by the *Cunings*, & *Robert la Bruse*, raised a great armie, and came to Falkirke, and *VVallace* not knowing of any deceit, raised a great armie to resist being in sight of Englishmen, there began a great contention for the leading of the Vantguard, and by their owne misgouernance, many Noblemen were killed, *Robert Bruse* was against the Scottishmen that day. Shortly then after *VVallace* came, and renounced in Perth the Gouernement, and also refused great and large offers of King *Edward*, to be his subiect, and true man: *Iohn Cuning* and *Simon Froser* being admitted Gouernours, King *Edward* sent a great armie to Perth, subduing the countrey. The aforesaid Gouernours raised an armie of eight thousand valiant men. King *Edward* sent with *Ralph Comfray* thirty thousand men, deuiding them in three armies, to passe in three sundry parts through the countrey and to meete at Rosling. The Gouernours aforesaid, encountring with the first ten thousand defeated them, and so at three sundry times in one day:

day the Scots obtained the victory: King *Edward* impatient hereof, gathered a mighty army of sundry nations, and subdued with great cruelty the most part of the Scottish nation. About this time was *William Wallace* traiterously betrayed by Sir *Iohn Memeith* at Glascoe, and deliuered King to *Edward*, and being brought to London, was cruelly executed in Smithfield.

King *Edward* accusing *Robert Bruse* of a contract made betwixt him and *Iohn Cumyng*, and he straitly denying the same, was aduertised by the Earle of Glocester, of the kings displeasure, causing a Smith to shoe his horses backward in the Winter, the ground being couered with snow he came into Scotland, howbeit he was sharply pursued, and meeting with his brother and some friends, and being aduertised that the *Cumyng* was in the Friers at Dumfreis, After hard commoning, he suddenly killed him, wherethrough hee purchased many enemies, both English men and Scottish men, and was hardly pursued (especially by the *Cumyngs* being then very potent and rich, and a great number of them.

97 ROBERTVS BRVSSIVS (sonne to *Isabell* King *VVilliams* brothers daughter) began his raigne in the yeare of the world 5276. in the yeare of Christ 1306 after the beginning of the raigne of Scotland 1636. a valiant king, good and wise (in his beginning subiect to great affliction and persecution. At last being assisted by *Iames Dowglasse*) cosen to *William Lambert*ō Archbishop of Saint *Andrewes*) tooke all his gold and horses, with sundrie young valiant men of his opinion, who remained with the said King *Robert*, both in warres and peace to the end of his life. Of this *Iames Dowglasse* descended the valiant and illuster surname of *Dowglasse* the sure target, and defence of Scotland, as in old verse sheweth.

Originall of the ancient, noble, and valiant surname of Dowglasse.

So many goodas of the Dowglasse hath beene,
Of one surname was neuer in Scotland seene.

King *Robert* hauing vanquisher king *Edward* the second

of Carnatuen being of ſundrie Nations to horſe and foote three hundreth thouſand warriours, and King *Robert* not aboue thirtie thouſand olde, well exerciſed valiant men at the battell of Bannockburne, deliuered Scotland free from all ſeruitude of England: All Engliſhmen being expelled out of the land. Hee married firſt *Iſabel* daughter to the Earle of Marre, who bare to him *Margery*, married to *Walter* the great Steward of Scotland, after her death he married the daughter of *Haymerus de Burck* Earle of Haltouia or Hulſter in Ireland, who bare to him *Dauid* the Prince, *Margaret* Counteſſe of Sudderland, and *Mawde* that died young. *Iohn Baliol* transferred his right of the Crowne of Scotland vnto King *Robert* and his heires. In this time *Hanton* an Engliſhman) for the killing of one *Spencer* came into Scotland, and was courteouſly receiued by King *Robert*, and rewarded him with the lands of *Cadyowe*, whoſe poſteritie is ſpread in great number, now called *Hamiltons* endowed with great honour and riches. King *Robert* died at Cardroſe the 24. yere of his raign, buried in Dumfermling.

After this time Sir *Iames Dowglaſſe* (as moſt worthy champion) was choſen by the Nobles to paſſe with king *Roberts* heart to Ieruſalem, and there to cauſe to bury the ſame within the temple beſide the Sepulchre of our Lord, conforme to the ſaid kings direction, becauſe he had auouched or vowed, till he had paſt with a great armie in defence of the Chriſtian faith againſt the Turkes and Saracens (if he had not beene hindered or ſtayed by warres at home) and now preuented by death.

Sir *Iames Dowglaſſe* willingly obeyed, as he that moſt faithfully had ſerued King *Robert* in his life time, and incloſing the heart in a caſe of gold, enbalmed with ſweet ſpices, and precious oyntments, accompanied with Sir *William Sinclar*, and Sir *Robert Logane*, with many other noble and valiant men, paſt and buried the ſaid heart with great reuerence and ſolemnity at the place appointed. Therefore the *Dowglas* buries the bloudy heart in their armes or *Coat*.

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There after Sir *Iames Dowglasse* with his noble and valiant men accompanied with other Christian Princes then present: Many times obtained great victorie against the Turkes and Sarazens. So that by his often victories he purchast great honours of the Christian name. Purposing to returne home, by tempestuous winds, was compelled to land in Spaine vpon the borders of Granad, where he assisting the King of Aragon in his warres against the Sarazens, obtaining great victories. At last (being negligent of himselfe) was inclosed with one ambushment purposely lead for him by the Sarazens, he and his most valiantly defending were vanquisht and killed with all his Nobles and valiant men.

Thus ended the Noble and valiant *Dowglasse*, one of the most worthy and renowned knights that was in his daies. It is chronicled that he was victorious against the Turks and Sarazens, thirteene times, and against others his enemies in battell fiftie seuen times in memory of the *Dowglasse*, in our time there was a port or gate in Danskin called the *Dowglas* port. Now reedified sumptuously (called the Hochindure) the high port, also there are sundrie Earls in the Easterne parts of that name, and specially one was called Graue or Earle *Scotus*, a great Nicromancer, his title was *Ieronimus Scotus*, Graue or Earle of *Dowglasse*, his brethren dwell in Italy.

98 DAVID BRVSSIV succeeded his father the yeare of the world 5300. in the yeare of Christ 1330, after the raigne 1660. a good Prince subiect to much affliction in his youth, being first after the death of Earle *Thomas Ranulph* his Regent, forced for his preseruation to passe into France, and returning home at the battell of Durham, was taken and detained prisoner in England twelue yeares, after he was at liberty, hee married the foresaid *Iane*, daughter to *Edward* the second, king of England, after her death he married *Margaret Logy* daughter to Sir *Iohn Logy* Knight, and died at Edenbourgh

without succession, the fortieth yeare of his Raigne, buried in Hollyrood house.

99 EDVVARDVS BALLIOLVS, sonne to *John Balioll*, assisted by King *Edward* the third, vsurped the Crowne the yeare of the world 5302. in the yeare of Christ 1932. after the raigne 1662. hee was expelled by King *Dauids* Regents, and King *Dauid* established.

100 ROBERTVS STVARTVS, the first King of the *Stewarts*, sonne to *VValter* the great Steward, and *Margery Bruce*, king *Robert Bruce* his daughter, succeeded his mothers brother in the yeare of the world, 5341. in the yeare of Christ 1371. after the beginning of the raigne of Scotland 1701. a good, valiant, and victorious king, hee married *Eufame*, daughter to *Hugh* Earle of Rosse, who bare to him, *Dauid* Earle of Straitherne, *VValter* Earle of Athole, and *Alexander* Earle of Buchquham, Lord *Badyenoch*, after her death for the affection hee bare to his children begotten before his marriage, hee married *Elizabeth Mure*, daughter to Sir *Adam Mure* Knight; who had borne to him *Iohn*, after called *Robert* the third, Earle of *Carricke*, and *Robert* Earle of Fife, and *Menteith* and *Eufame*, wife to *Iames* Earle of *Dowglasse*, hee died at Dundonald, and buried at Scone the nineteenth yeare of his raigne.

101 ROBERTVS *tertius* (surnamed *Iohn Fernyar*) succeeded his father, in the yeare of the world 5360. in the yeare of Christ 1390. after the raigne 1720. He was a modest and peaceable Prince: hee married *Annabell Drummond*, daughter to the Knight of Stobhall, who bare to him *Dauid* the Prince, Duke of Rothsay, who died in prison in Falkland, by procurement of *Robert* Duke of Albany (who aspired to the Crowne) and *Iames* his second sonne, taken prisoner in his iourney into Fraunce, and detayned by Englishmen the space of eighteene

yeares. King *Robert* died of displeasure (when he heard his one sonne deceased in Falkland, and the other sonne taken prisoner the sixteenth yeare of his raigne, buried in Paslay.

Robert Duke of Albany, Earle of Fiffe and Mentieth, gouerned Scotland the yeare of the world 5376. in the yeare of Christ 1406. after the raigne 1736 *Iames* the first being captiue in England, a noble and valiant Prince: he died the fourteenth yeare of his gouernment, Duke *Murdo* Earle of Fiffe and Mentieth, was made Gouernour foure yeares, *Iames* the first returning home from captiuitie, caused the said *Murdo* and his sonne to be executed for oppression of his subiects.

102 IACOBVS *primus* began his raigne the yeare of the world 5394. in the yeare of Christ 1424. after the beginning of the raigne of Scotland 1754. a godly, wise, learned, and vertuous Prince, and a seuere iusticiar; hee married *Iane* daughter to the Duke of Somerset, Marqueese Dorset, sonne to *Iohn* of Gaunt, third sonne to *Edward* the third, the victorious King of England, who did beare to him two sonnes twinnes, *Alexander* who died shortly, and *Iames* the second, who succeeded his father, and sixe daughters; *Margaret* wife to *Lewes* the eleuenth Dolphin, then after King of Fraunce, *Elizabeth* Ducheese of Britaine, *Iane* Countesse of Huntley, *Eleuor* Ducheese of Austria, *Mary* wife to the Lord Camphier, and *Annabella*: he was killed at Perth trayterously, by *Walter* Earle of Athole, *Robert Grahame* and their complices, who were all apprehended and cruelly tormented to death the thirteenth yeare of his raigne, after his deliuerance out of England, and the one and thirtieth yeare after the death of his father, buried in the Charterhouse of Perth, which he founded.

103 IACOBVS *secundus* succeeded his father in the yeare of the world 5407. in the yeare of Christ 1437. after the raigne 1767. (a Prince subiect to great troubles in his

his youth) hee married *Margaret* daughter to *Arnold* Duke of Gilder, sisters daughter to *Charles*, sirnamed Audax, the last Duke of Burgundy, who bare to him *Iames* 3. *Alexander* Duke of Albany; hee married the Earle of Orkneyes daughter, and begat on her *Alexander* Bishop of Murray: hee parting with her, married in Fraunce the Countesse of Boloine, and begat on her *Iohn Stewart* Duke of Albany, who was many yeares gouernour of Scotland. The third sonne *Iohn* was Earle of Marre, died in the Canon-gate without succession: the first daughter married one *Thomas Boyd* Earle of Arran, after his death married the Lord *Hammilton*, and by that way the house of *Hammilton* is decorated by the Kings bloud. This King was killed at the siege of Roxebourgh the foure and twentieth yeare of his raigne, buried at Holy-rood-house.

104 IACOBVS *tertius* succeeded his father in the yeare of the world 5430. in the yeare of Christ 1460. after the raigne 1790. a good Prince (corrupted with wicked Courtiers) hee married *Margaret*, daughter to the king of Denmarke (sirnamed *Dines*) and king of Norway, who in his fauour renounced all title that hee had any manner of way to Orkney, Schetland and the Isles for euer, who bare to him *Iames* the fourth, *Alexander* Bishop of S. *Andrewes* and Duke of Albany, and *Iohn* Earle of Marre. They died both without succession; he made peace with King *Henry* of England, who (like a liberall Prince) for the fauour he had receiued in Scotland, restored the towne of Berwicke to the King. *Thomas Cochrane* and *William Rogers* (his peruerse Courtiers) were hanged at the bridge of Lawder. The King was killed at Bannockburne the nine and twentieth yeare of his raigne, buried at Cambuskenneth.

105 IACOBVS *quartus* succeeded his father in the yeare of the world 5459. in the yeare of Christ 1489. after the raigne 1819. a noble and couragious Prince, both

wise

wise and godly: he made peace with England, and married *Margaret*, eldest daughter to *Henry* the seuenth King of England, & *Elizabeth*, daughter to *Edward* the fourth, in whose persons the cruell warres betweene the houses of Lancaster and Yorke were pacified, the foresaid *Margaret* bare to him *Iames* the fift: he was killed at Flowdon in battell the fiue and twentieth yeare of his raigne, buried at Holy-rood-house.

106 IACOBVS *quintus* succeeded his father in the yeare of the world 5484. in the yeare of Christ 1514. after the beginning of the raigne of Scotland 1844. a wise valiant Prince, and seuere Iusticiar: he married *Magdalen* daughter to the King of Fraunce, who died shortly after; he married *Mary* of Lorraine, Ducheſſe of Longeuile, daughter to *Claude* Duke of Guise, who bare to him two sonnes and one daughter *Marie*: hee died of displeasure at Falkland, the nine and twentieth yeare of his raigne, buried at Holy-rood-house.

107 MARIA succeeded her father in the yeare of the world 5513. in the yeare of Christ 1543. after the beginning of the raigne of Scotland 1873. (a Princesse vertuously enclined) she married *Francis* Dolphin, after King of France; after whose death she returned into Scotland, and married *Henry Stewart* Duke of Albany, &c. Lord *Darley*, a comely Prince, sonne to *Mathew* Earle of Lennox (pronepnoy to *Henry* the seuenth King of England) to whom she bare *Charles*: *Iames* the sixth now our most gratious soueraigne king, afterwards comming into England, was receiued with great humanity, and after she was captiue, at length put to death the eighth of February. 1586.

108 CAROLVS IACOBVS *sixtus*, succeeded to his mother in the yeare of the world 5537. in the yeare of Christ 1567. after the beginning of the raigne of Scotland 1897. a godly learned Prince, indued with singular knowledge, and a sincere professor of the Gospell: he married

Anna

Anna daughter to *Fredericke* the second, King of Denmarke and Norway; and *Sophia* onely daughter to *Vlricus* Duke of Mecklenburgh, our most gratious Queene, who hath borne the royall and hopefull Prince, *Henry Frederike* Prince of Wales, Duke of Rothsay and Cornewall, Earle Palatin of Chester, great Steward of Scotland, and Earle of Carrict, the nineteenth of February, 1593. in the Castle of Striueling; *Elizabeth* the nineteenth of August 1596. *Charles* Duke of Yorke and Albany, Earle of Rosse, the nineteenth of Nouember 1600. His Maiesty is now King of great Britaine, France and Ireland, defender of the faith. The Lord of his great mercy, for Christ his sake, encrease all royall vertues in his Highnesse, that he may remaine a comfort vnto Christs Church, within his Maiesties Dominions.

To the Authour.

THe *Romane* Tullie, *Rose of all that race,*
Of facund Mercurs; *boldly vnaffrayde*
In Milos *fence, to* Clodius *deface*
This sacred sentence in the Senate sayd:
Nought only for our selues we're borne to toyle,
But for our friends, and for our natiue soyle.

Thou wisely weighed hes these words I finde,
Thou cairs to cleere thy countrey from obscure,
To please thy friends, thou fram'st thy wit and minde,
And by thy light thy countries light is pure:
She brought thee forth to light, thou takes like paine,
Who made thee see, to make her shine againe.

W. T.

A TRVE DESCRIPTION AND DIVISION OF THE *WHOLE REALME OF* SCOTLAND,

of the ſituation, diſtance, and commoditie in euery part thereof, and of the principall Cities, Townes, Abbeyes, Palaces, Forts, *Caſtles, Towres, and Riuers.*

SCOTLAND is diuided from England by certaine Marches, from the East Sea, called the Scottiſh Sea, to the Weſt Seas, called the Ireland Sea, from the mouth of Tweed, vp the ſame riuer, till it come betwixt Werke and Hadden, where the March leaues the riuer, and paſſing South-weſt by dearne wayes, knowne onely to the inhabitants of that countrey, till it come to Redden-Burne, or Water; and ſo vp the ſaid Burne, while it come to the height of the Fellis of Cheuiot, and ſo weſt by the toppes of the Fellis, till a March ditch (called the Meir ditch) and ſo endlong in the Meir ditch, till it fall in the riuer of Carſhope, and downe Carſhope while it fall in Liddail, and downe Liddail while Eske and Liddail meete, and taking Aiſſe at the north ſide of Eske, goeth endlong a ditch, while it come to the riuer of Sarke, and ſo downe Sarke while it fall in Sulwait, where the waters of Annan, and Nith, running ſeuerally in Sulway, all in one channell in the Iriſh Sea: ma-

keth plentie of fishes also by flowing and ebbing of furious tides made through many lands ends, and partly by inundation of the said waters, there is very dangerous quicke sands, called Sulway sands, that no man may passe safely ouer them without perill (except they haue one accustomed guide) because of sinking holes that are frequent in them, being euery tyde ouerflowed with the Sea. The trauellers take their journey through them at a low or ebbe water: if any man or horse fall in, his fellow trauellers casting their clokes or other clothes about that part where he sinkes in, and so running often about, the sand swels vp in a height, and so vomits out that which is fallen in the sinking hole. Vpon the banckes of Sulway in Iune and Iuly, the countrey people gather vp the sand within the flood-marke, bringing it to land, and laying it in great heapes. There after taking the salt spring water, and casting it vpon the sand (with a certaine deuice) causing the water to runne through the sand to a hollow pit, purposely made to receiue the water: which water being boiled in a little vessell of lead, there is made thereof good white salt, and sometimes gray salt, after the temperance of the weather. This part is called the salt Coats.

The reason of the variation of the foresaid Marches was, vpon diuers debates and controuersies, arising betwixt the borderers of both the Realmes; which being referred to the arbitrement of sundry Commissioners, of both the Nations, were set down according to the power of the parties. Thus the Marches being set forth particularly, beginning at the Mers, wherein at the mouth of Tweede stands the auncient and martiall towne of Barwicke, and strong Castle, well walled and strengthned: the chiefe town of the Mers, the Scottish Sea on the East. Next is the towne of Haymouth, with the Castles of Aytowne, Hutonhall, Manderstowne, Cockburne, Easter and Wester Nisbets, with Wedderlie, the towne and Abbey of Coldingham by the Sea. South-west from Barwicke

lies

lies the towne of Dunt, the towne of Langton with the Caſtle, the Abbeyes of Coldſtreame and Eccliſ demoliſhed, the Caſtles of Craighame, the Earle of Homes principall Reſidence, and Wedderburne, the very ſtrong Caſtle of Faſtcaſtle. The riuers in the Mers are Ei, Whiotitur, Blakitur, and Ednem water. This counercy is plenteous and abundant in all things neceſſary for the vſe of man.

Weſt from the Mers lies Tewiotdail, Liddiſdail, Ewiſdail, Eskdail, Wauchopdail, and Annandail, taking their names from Tiot, Liddil, Ews, Eske, Wauchope, and Annan, running ſeuerally through the ſaid Dailes. In Tewiotdail lies the auncient ſtrong Caſtle of Roxbourgh demoliſhed. The Caſtle of Ceſford, the Lord of Roxbourgh ſpeciall Reſidence: the Caſtles of Little-deane, and Makerſtowne, the auncient towne and Abbey of Kelſo, with the Caſtle of Flures, the towne and Abbey of Iedbourgh, the Caſtles of Bown-iedburgh, Hunthill, Hundelie, Crailing, and Edyarſtowne, with many other ſtone ſtrong houſes, tedious to deſcribe, the Towne and Abbey of Melroſe, the Towne and Abbey of Driburgh, the Towne of Hawicke, the Caſtles of Kaiwers and Branxholme, the Lord of Balcleuchs ſpecial Reſidence. The Riuers in Tewiotdail are Tiot, Tweed, Kail, Auchnpan, Ied, Rewl, Slitricke, Borthuike and Eall. *Tewiotdail.*

In Liddiſdail is the auncient Caſtle of Harmetage: The Caſtles of Prickinhauch, Mangerſtowne and Whittow. In Eskdail is the Caſtle of Langhome. *Liddiſdail.* *Eskdail.*

In Annundaile is the Caſtle of Lochmabane, inuironed with a number of Loches, repleniſhed with diuers goodly fiſhes. The Lord *Maxwels* ſpeciall reſidence. The townes of Annandaile are, the towne of Annanwich, a ſtrong demoliſhed Caſtle, the towne of Lochmabane, the towne of Moffat, the Caſtles of Boniſchaw, Newby Bred-kirk, Hoddon, Howmanis, and Hoddamſtans, next ſtandeth the watch tower of Repentance. The Caſtles of Loch-houſe, Loch-wood, Speldings, Ros, and *Annandail.*

and Kirk-Michael. The riuers in Annandaile are Annan, Sark, Kittill milk, Ey, Kinnill, Ewan, and Moffat, a fertile countrie, and good for paſtoring: Weſt from Annandaile lies Niddiſdaile, taking the name from the water of Nith, where ſtands the towne and Caſtle of Dumfreis with a pleaſant bridge of large fine ſtones, the towne and caſtle of Sanquhar. The Lord *Sanquharis* ſpeciall reſidence the town of Diſdeare, the Colledge of Lincluden, the Abbey of Haliwode. In Niddiſdaile are diuers ancient houſes, and Caſtles demoliſhed: And yet ſtanding, the ſtrong Caſtle of Carlauerock, the ancient Caſtle of Drumlainrig, and Diſdem, the ancient Caſtle of Mortoun demoliſhed, the Caſtles of Closburn, the Caſtle of Torthorrall, the Lord of Torthorrails, principall reſidence, the Caſtles of Muſwell and Glencarne. North from Niddiſdaile a little inclining to the Eaſt lies Cliddiſdaile.

Cliddiſdaile taking the name from the riuer Clyde beginning at Crawfurd moore, wherein lies Crawfert-Iohn, Dowglaſdale, Ewendaile; Carne-wath moore, Bodwell moore, the townes of Cliddiſdaile are Lanarke, Hamilton towne and Palice. The Marqueſſe of Hamiltons ſpeciall reſidence with the Caſtle demoliſhed, Boithwell with the Colledge. The Citie and Caſtle of Glaſgow, the Archbiſhop ſeate, verie populous with a ſumptuous Cathedrall Church containing a lower and ouer Church, couered with lead, alſo a flouriſhing Vniuerſitie in liberall ſciences and Theology; adiacient to this Citie is a large ſtone bridge ouer the riuer Clide, wherein falles diuers other the riuers as Ewen, Dowglaſſe, Liſmehago, there is an Abbey of the ſame name, the water of Ewan, the water of Cadder, the two Maidens, and Cutter water. In Cliddiſdaile is the Caſtle of Crawfurde, the ancient Caſtle of Dowglaſſe, the Earle of Anguiſh principall reſidence. The Caſtles of Crawfurd-Iohn, Lamington, Couthley, the ſtrong Caſtle of Draffan. This countrey is plentifull of all neceſſaries. In the ouer ward of Cliddiſdaile, there is

a hill or mount whereout ſprings three riuers, Tweed running in the Scottiſh Sea, Annan in the Iriſh Sea, and Clide in the great Ocean, South-Eaſt from Cliddiſdaile lyeth, Tweddaile, named ſo from Tweed, the ſpeciall towne is Peblis with a religious houſe called the Croſe Church, and the Caſtle of Drochellis, with the ſtrong Caſtle of Neidpeth, the Lord Zeſteris reſidence. The Caſtles of Traquhair, Griſum, Ormſtoun, Horsburge, Dawicke, Dremmelger, Smithfield, Cringeltie, and Dearn-hall. The waters of Tweddaile are Tweede, Quair, Mamier, Higger, Tarffe, Lyne Peblis water, and Lithnops. This countrey is good for paſturing.

Eaſt from Tweddaile lieth Heriot moore, Galla water, and Lauderdaile, with the towne and Caſtle of Lauder, taking the name from the water of Lidder, there being pendicles of other Shieres, I omit particularly to deſcribe them, South from Tweddaile lieth forreſt Shyre, the ſpeciall towne is Sel-kirk, three miles diſtant therefrom is the old Caſtle of Neuwark. There is two goodly Riuers, Zara, and Ethrik, both falling in Tweede, Zara cometh out of a great Loth called the Loth of the Lowis, wherein is abundãce of fiſhes, this country is alſo good for paſturing.

Lothian, taking the name from *Loth* King of the Picts is deuided from the Mers, by one part called the Eaſter peece, & by Lammer-mure on the South from Tweddaile on the Southweſt. In Eaſt Lothian are the Caſtles of Dunglaſſe, Innerwick, Broxmouth, and Spot, Stanypeth, Waigtoun, Whittingham, Nunraw, Harmeſtoun, Saltoun, Kiete, Winttoun; Ormeſtoun, the townes in Lothian are Dumbarre, with a ſtong Caſtle demoliſhed the townes of Tuningham, and North. Barwicke with an Abbey, Dirltoun and Caſtle, Fentoun towne and Caſtle, Seitoun towne and Pallace. The Earle of Winton ſpeciall reſidence, the ſtrong hold and Caſtle of Tantalloun, the towne of Aber-Lady. Haddingtun towne and Abbey, the Caſtle of Lethingtoun, the Lord *Thurſtans* ſpeciall reſidence, the

the caſtle of Creichtoun, Sowtray Abbey, the towne of Preſtoun with the caſtle, the towne of Preſtoun pannes, the townes of Tranent, Muſſilburgh, and Enneresk. The towne of Dalkeith with the caſtle, the Earle of Mortons ſpeciall reſidence, the towne of New-bottle, with the Abbey: The Earle Lothians reſidence, the towne of Leith a commodious haven for ſhips, and the Sea port of Edinburgh right well ſhipped.

Edinburgh. Edinburgh, the ſpeciall and headburgh in Scotland, chiefe Iuſtice ſeate of the Realme, ſtrongelie builded with ſtone. The moſt part of the houſes are fiue, ſixe, or ſeuen ſtories high, wherein is a goodly Vniuerſity, floriſhing in all ſciences, for inſtruction of the youth; fortified on the Weſt, with a moſt ſtrong Caſtle builded vpon a high rock, kept by the Kings Captains, which Caſtle commands the ſaid burgh, called of old the Maiden Caſtle, founded by *Cruthneus Camelon*, the firſt King of Picts. Before the birth of our Sauiour 330. yeares: Circuite vpon the Eaſt, South and Weſt with a ſtone wall, and vpon the North ſtrengthned with a Loch. It is alſo decored with the kings Pallace, and Abbey of Holy Rood-houſe vpon the Eaſt part: within ſeuen miles to this burgh, vpon the Eaſt, South and Weſt parts, and within two miles vpon the North part, there is of Noble and Gentlemens Pallaces, Caſtles and ſtrong builded Towres and ſtone houſes (not as yet nominated) aboue an hundreth. Alſo the towne of Cramond, lying vpon Almond. The riuers in Lothiane, are Tene, Aske, the riuer of Leith, the water of Almond, Lothiane is very plenteous & right abundant in all things neceſſary for the vſe and ſuſtentation of man.

Weſt-Lothian. Next Eaſt Lothian lies in Weſt Lothian, the Shirifdome of Linlithgow, with the towne of Linlithgow, and the moſt pleaſant Kings Pallace, with a very commodious *Linlithgow.* Parke and Loch vnder the Pallace wall. Not farre diſtant is the ſtrong Fortreſſe and Caſtle of Blackneſſe, inuironed with the Sea. The ancient demoliſhed Caſtle of Abercorne,

bercorne, the towne of the Queenes ferry. The Castles of Dundas, Barnbugall, Cragiehall, Dideflowne, Newliflowne, the towne of Kirkliftown, the Castles of Neddrie, Cadder, Torphican, Kinneil, the towne of Barefton Nes.

Auenne water, whereon there is a ſtone bridge, deuides Sterling ſhire from weſt Lothean at the South: the Firth or Forth at the Eaſt; which Firth piece and piece becommes narrow, till it grow to the quantity of a reaſonable Riuer, neerer vnto Striueling bridge. There is but one water worthy to make account of, that runnes thorow it, named Carron. There are two little earthen knols, builded as may appeare, by men (being auncient monuments) called *Diuini pacis*, that is, the knols of peace. Two miles downward vpon the ſame water, there is a round building without lime, made of hard ſtone, in ſuch ſort that one part of the vppermoſt ſtones is indented with the ſtone that lies directly vnder it; ſo that the whole worke, by this coniunction mutuall, and burthen of the ſtones, vphold it ſelfe; growing narrow by little and little from the ground to the head, where it is open like a Doue-coat. The common people call it *Arthurs* Ouen. Vpon Carron was ſituate the famous Citie of Camelon, chiefe citie of the Pictes, founded by *Fruthuens Camelon*, afore the birth of Chriſt three hundred and thirty yeares, deſtroyed and aboliſhed by King *Kenneth* the great, about the yeare of Chriſt 846. In this country is the Abbey of Manwell, the Caſtles of Haning, Powmile, and Cummerhild, the Earle of Wigtowns Reſidence, with the woode, the tore wood, and tore wood ſide, the towne of Falkirk, the Caſtles of Kers, and Calender, the Earle of Linlithgow Reſidence. The Caſtles of Donipace, Harbertſhire, weſt Quarter, Arth, Poffowles, Carnoke, Bruſe Caſtle, the Palace of Elphigſtowne, the Lord Elphingſtones reſidence, the Caſtles and Towers of Eaſter and Weſter Polmais, and Chartrishall: the auncient towne, with the moſt ſtrong fortreſſe and Caſtle, and ſumptuous Palace of

Striue-

Striueling, builded vpon a high rock, with a pleasant and commodious Parke vnder the Castle wall. In this shire is the Castles and Towres of Towch, Gargunnok, Broich, Lekke, Dundaffe, Kilsyith, Manners, and Powes. Beyond the bridge of Striueling lies the Abbey of Cambus, Kinneth, with the Castle, the Towne and Castle of Alloway, the Towne and Castle of Clackmannan, the Castles of Tulliallan & Sawchy, Blair, Valeysfeild, Kinnedder, Aikinhed, Menstre, the town and Abbey of Culross, with the new builded Palace. Next adiacent to Striueling shire lies Lennox, diuided from the Barony of Renfrew, by Clyde: from Glasgow, by the water of Heluin, at the foote of the hilles of Grangebean, Loch-lomond runnes downe a low valley foure and twenty miles of length, and eight of breadth, hauing more then twenty foure Ilands within the same.

This Loch besides abundance of other fishes, hath a kinde of fish of the owne, named Pollac, very pleasant to eate: the water of Leuin runneth out of Loch-lomond Southward, which water hath giuen the name to the country, running so strong, that no man (without danger) may passe the same. Lenin entreth into Clyde, neere to the most strong and inuincible fortresse and Castle of Dumbarton, standing vpon very high Rockes, with abundance of fresh water springs, one spring being in Summer wholsome cold, and in winter sweete, warme: no rocke nor hill, being within mote as a mile to the foresaid strength and Castle. Next adiacent is the towne of Dunbarton, pleasantly situate vpon the Riuer of Leuin, the principall towne in the Duchie of Lennox; within the which there is many strong Castles, Towers and stone houses, as the Castles and Towers of Kirkmichael, Rosdo, Tarbat, Arnecaple, Kilmahow, Ardeth, Kilmarannoch, Buquhannane, Drummakeil, Cragiuarne, Ballindalloch, Kileroch, Balglas, Fentrie, Duntreith, Craigbarnut, Cloret Woodhed, Cochnoch, Balquhannaran, Drumry, Dunglas

with

with sundry others tedious to declare.

The Duke of Lenox is seperate to the most part of the Gentlemen inhabitants in this countrey, and many in the Barony. Next lies the Barony of Renfrew, taking the name from the towne of Renfrew, where in the Session of Iustice is kept to the Countrey. It is diuided in the midst by two waters, both called Carth. The towne of Paisley pleasantly situate vpon the riuer Carth, with the Abbey thereof, the Earle of Abircornes speciall Residence, with most pleasant Orchards and Gardens. In this countrey lies the Castle of Sempil, the Lord Sempils special Residence, with the Castles and Towers of Crukstone, Marns, Cathcart, Hag, vpper Pollok and nether Polloke, Hakket, the Lord Ros residence. Cardonald the Lord of Blantyrs residence, Blackhall, Caldwel, Stanelie, Ellerslie, Ihonstown, Waterstowne, Ramfuley, Dochail, Raalstowne, Biltries, Craganis, Housloun, Barrrochane, Dargewell, Blackstoun, Selwiland, Walkinshaw, Inchebennā, Arskin, Bishoptoun Boghall, Funlastown, Newwerke, Grinoke, Ardgowan, Glengarnoch, Kilburne, & Lady-land, with many others, strong stone houses tedious to rehearse. These countries aforesaid are plenteous in cornes bestiall and fishings. Next lies Cuningham, deuided from Kyle, by the water of Vrwine: at the foote thereof is situate the towne of Vrwine, a goodly Marchant towne, with a strong stone bridge. The towne of Kilmarnocke, the towne and castle of Kilmaris, the Earle of Glencarnes residence, the town & castle of Newmils, the towne of Salt Coats, where great store of white Salt is made, the towne of Largs, the town and Abbey of Kilwinning, the Castle of Deane the Lord *Boyds* residēce, the Castle & Palace of Lowdon the Lord *Lowdons* speciall residence, the castles of Eglintowne, Kirelaw, Ardrossin, the Earle of Eglingtowns residence, Cuningham-head, Blair, Robertland, Gyffin, Eastwood, Calwel, Rowallen, Law, Fairly, Kelburne, Arneil, Knock, Skelmurly. In the towne of Vrwine the Iudge Ordinary holdes

iustice. Kyle and Cunningham were called of olde Siluria. Their countries [illegible] and bestiall. Next lies Kyle, diuided from Carrieke, by the water downe, which descends out of Loch-downe, wherin there is a strong tower builded vpon an Isle. This water runnes West in the Firth of Clyde, in the midst of Kyle runnes the water of Air, which diuides Kyle in Kings Kyle, and Kyle Stewart, a part of the Princes principalitie. At the mouth of the water, on the South side is situate the auncient Marchant town of Air, taking the name from the water, the principall Bourgh of the whole Shire, pleasantly builded in a plaine field, hard on the Sea, very populous, and well shipped, with faire stone houses, most couered with blew sklate, with a large stone bridge, passing to the new town of Air, with a castle and Palace. The towne and castle of Machling, the town and castle of Cumnoke, the towne of Preseike, the iustice seate of Kyle Stewart, the townes of Gastown and Ricardtown, the castles of Dundonald, Sundrum, the Lord of Cathearts residence. The Castles of Ochiltrie, with the towne, the Lord Ochiltres residence. The castles of Caprintown, Gaitgirth, Cragie, Entirkign, Gastown, Sesnocke, Carnal, Bar, Lochnoreis, Terringean Cars, Drongane, Sorne, Dregornie, Sornbeg, Monton, Afflecke and Barshymmyn, the Loch of Martuane, with a strong tower. Loch fergus, with an Isle, with many growing trees, where great plenty of Herons resort, with the Loch of Feal; there is a decayed Monastry in it. The Riuers in Kyle are Air, Luggar, Feal and Sesnocke, Luggar and Feal runnes in the water of Air, and so in the Firth of Clyde. The water of Sesnocke runnes in the water of Vruing, and so in Clyde. This countrey abounds in strong & valiant men, where was borne the most renowned and valiant Champion *William Wallace*, in the Barony called Ricardtown, then his fathers Style, thereafter of Craigy and Ricardtowne. Flue miles from Air is a place called Coelsfield, where the King of Britons called Coell

was

was killed by the Scots and Pictes, vpon the wager of Dewne. This countrey is plentyous of beſtiall, reaſonably corned with abundance of Cornes.

Next Kyle lies Carrick, bordering with Galloway, vnder Lochrean, of old called Loch-ralpin, declyning while it come to Clydiſ-firth. In Carricke are two goodly waters, plenteous of fiſhes, the water of Stinchar, at the foot thereof ſtands the towne of Ballintrea; where is great plentie of Herrings and other fiſhes, the caſtles of Ardſtinchar, Craigneil, builded vpon a ſtrong rocke, with the caſtle of Knockdolean. Vpon the water of Girvane are the caſtles of Bargany, Blairquhan, Dalyharran, Caſſils, Dunure, the Earle of Caſſilis reſidence. The caſtles of the Kloe, Ardmillanx, Careltowne, Killoquhan, Balteſſane, Keirs, Auchendrane, the abbey of Corſraguel. There was a goodly Merchant towne, of olde called Carrike, founded by Caratake King of Scots, whereof remaines nothing: the principall towne is now Mayeboll, where the Iuſtice ordinary holds iuſtice. Next adiacent vnto Carricke lies Galloway, of olde called Brigantia, bordering with Niddiſdail, almoſt declyning to the South; the ſhire whereof incloſed, all the reſt of that ſide of Scotland is more pleniſull ſtore of beſtiall Thane comes. The waters of Galloway are Vre, Dee, Terſe, Fleit, Kenne, Cree, and Loſſe; which runne all in the Ireland Sea. There is almoſt no great hils in Galloway, but it is full of craggie knols; the waters gathering together in the valleyes betwixt thoſe knols, make almoſt innumerable Lochs; from whence the firſt floud that comes before the autumnall Equinoctiall, cauſeth ſuch abundance of waters to run, that there come forth of the ſaid Loches incredible number of Eeles, and are taken by the countriemen in wand creeles, who ſalting them, obtaine no ſmall gaine thereby. The farthеſt part of that ſide is the head, called Nouantum, vnder the which there is a hauen at the mouth of the water of Loſſe named Rerigonius. In the other ſide of Galloway, o-

[illegible] against the hauen from Clyddis-forth, there enters a-
nother hauen named commonly Lochryen, or Vidogo-
ra: all that lieth betwixt those two hauens, the coun-
trey people call the Rynes, that is, the point of Gallo-
way: Also Nouantum, the Mule, that is, the Becke,
In Galloway are the townes of Kirkcubright well situ-
ate for a merchant towne a good Harbery, with a Castle
Whithorne is the Bishops seat there. Wigtoun a good-
ly Market town, the towne of Innermessane, Minigooff,
and Saint Iohns Clachane. The Abbey of new Abbey
Glenluse, Sall-Syde, Dundrenan, and Tongland, the
Castles of the Treane, Barcloy, Hillis, Orchartoun, Bom-
by in Lochfergus, Cumpstoun, Cardenes, Wreythis, Ken-
mure, Kirkgunze. The great strength and Castle of Crow-
giltoun, builded on a rocke hard on the Sea, the Ca-
stles of Garleis, Large, the greate Castle of Clare,
the Castles of Dunskaye, Corsell, Lochnee, the Lo-
ches of Galloway are Ruhinfranco, Carlingwork, Myre-
toun which neuer freezes, for any frost that chances.

The westmost of the hils of Grangebean make the bor-
der of Lennox, the hilles are cutted by a little bosome of
the Sea named for the shortnesse thereof Gerloch at the
entire thereof standeth the Castle of Roseneth, beyond
this Loch there is a greater Loch named from the water
that runneth in it Lochlowng, this water is the March be-
tweene Lennox and Cowall, this Cowall, Argyle, and
Knapdall altogether called Argyle are deuided in many
parts by many narrow creekes that run out of the firth of
Clyde into them. In Cowall is the Castle and towne of
Dunnone, where is the Bishop of Argyle his seate, there
is one most notable Loch called Loch fyne, which is in
length threescore miles: upon Lochfyne is situate the Ca-
stle Palace and towne of Innaray, the principall residence
of the Earle of Argyle: Also doth the Sheriffe of Argyle
keepe his Courts of Iustice, this Loch is most plentifull of
Herings and all other fishes: On this Loch are situate di-

tiers Castle and Gentlemens places, as Castle Lauchlane, the Otter and Dunetiewne in Knapdall is Lughaw, and therein a little Ile where there is a strong Castle of the same name, there is also the Castle of Tarbat. In Argyle is the strong Castle of Carrick, builded vpon a rocke, within Loch goyle, there is also the Colledge of Kilmun, the water of Awe runneth out of Loch-how, and is the onely water of all that countrey that doe run in the Dewcalidon Sea. South and by West from Knapdall lieth Kantere. The head land of the country right ouer against Ireland, deuided by the sea, of the breath of sixteen miles onely. In Kantere is the Castles of Dunauerty, and Sadell, the towne and Castle of Kilkerraine, situate in the Loch of the same name Kantere is more long then broad, ioyning to Knapdal by so narrow a throat about one mile of breadth, which ground is sandy, and lieth so plaine and low that Marriners drawing along, their vessels as gallies and boats through it makes their iourney a great deale shorter then to passe about Kintire which is the common passage Lorne lies next, & Contayghe with Argyle on the backe thereof where standeth the most ancient Castle of Dunestaffage, in which were the Kinges of Scotland in old times crowned, where also the Marble fatall Chaire remained more then one thousand yeares. In Lorne are also the Castles of Carnacery, and that of Makdules built vpon a right rockie mountaine. The countrie of Argyle, Knapdall & Cowell do abound of beastiall, kye, sheepe and great store of venison, and abundant in fishes. Lorne marcheth still with Argyle vntill it come to Haber, or rather Loch-haber. A plaine countrey not vnfruitfull. The countrey where the hilles of Grangebean are, most easie to be trauelled, named broad Albon, that is to say, the highest part of Scotland. And the highest part of broad-Albin is called Drumalbin, that is the backe of Scotland so termed. For forth of the backe waters doe run in both the seas. Some to the North, and some South. Habre or rather

Lochaber marcheth with Badzenoch, which hath as it were a backe running out through the midst of it, which spouts forth waters in both the seas, Lochaber marching with Badzenoch, tending by little and little towards the Deucaledon sea, a country abundant in corne and great plenty of fishes, for besides the abundance of fresh water fishes produced by a great number of waters, the Sea runnes within the country, in a long channell, and being narrow at the mouth, the water kept in betwixt two high bankes, and spreading wide inward, makes the forme of a Scanke, or rather of a Loch, a place where ships may lie sure as in a hauen adiacent with Calkmananshire, lies Fyffe, beginning at the towne of Torre-burne, with the castles of Toure, Cromby, Pickfirran, Pictincreiff, the towne of Dumfermling and Abbey thereof, founded by King Dauid the first, the Kings of Scotland were buried there a long time, the Pallace thereof now repaired by the Queenes Maiesties cõmand, & charges where the Earle of Dumfermling Chancellor of Scotland hath his residence. The towne of Lymkellis with the castle of Rosslynh, the towne of the Queens ferry vpon the North. In the middle of Forth, vpon a rocke is the fortresse & decayed castle of Inchgarny. By East lies in the same water Saint Colmis Inch, with a demolished Abbey, abundant with conies, and good pasturing for sheepe. Next in the mid Firth lies Inchkeith with a demolished Fortresse fertile of conies, and good for pasturing of sheepe. East from Inchkeith, within Forth lies a very high and big Rocke inuironed with the Sea; called the Basse, inuincible hauing vpon the top a fresh spring where the Solane geese repaires much, and are very profitable to the owner of the said strength. Next the Basse in the mouth of Forth lies the Ile of May a mile long, and three quarters of a mile in breadth, there was a religious house, with many fresh water springs, with a fresh Loch abundant with Eeles: This Ile is a goodly refuge for saylers in time of tempest. By East the

Ile

Ile of May twelue miles from all land in the German seas, lies a great hidden rocke called Inchcape, very dangerous for nauigators, because it is ouerflowen euery tide. It is reported in old times vpon the said rocke, there was a Bel fixed vpon a tree or timber, which rang continually, being moued by the Sea, giuing notice to the saylers of the danger. This Bell or Clocke was put there, and maintained by the Abbot of Aber-brothok, and being taken downe by a Sea Pirote, who a yeare thereafter perished vpon the same rocke with ship and goods in the righteous iudgement of God. Returning to the ancient towne of Innerkething, adioyning thereto is the most comfortable and safe refuge for saylers in time of storme, called Saint Margarets hope. The castles of Dunnybirsill, Dalgatie, and Fordell, the towne and castel of Aberdour, the Loch of Cowstoun, the castell of Otterstoun, the towne of Brunt-Iland, with the castle, the castels of Balmuto, Balwery, Hal-randes, and Raith. The towne and castell of Kingorne, the castles of Seyfield, and Abbots-hall: the towne of Kirkcaldy, the castles of Bogy & Rauens-houch, the Lord Sinclairis speciall residence, towne of Dysart, the towne of VVesterwemis and the castle, the castle of Easterwemis, the Lord Colwell chiefe residence, the townes of Buckhauen, and Lewynis mouth, so named from the riuer of Lewin out which comes of Loch-Lewin, the towne of Kenneway, the castles of Dury, Lundy and Largow, with the towne thereof, the castles of Rires, Bulchares, and Kinnochar, with the Loch thereof, the towne of Earles ferry, the castles of Kelly and Ardrosse, towne of Eliot. The towne and castles of Saint Monanes, Carnbie, and Balkaskie, the towne and Abbey of Pictonweme, the Lord of Pictonwemes residence, the townes of Anstruther with the castle, the castles of Bofy, Pitterthy, the townes of Innergelly, and Siluer-dikes: the castles of Erdry, third part, West-Berns, the towne of Craile, with the Prouestry and demolished castle, the castles and towres of Balcomy,

Worne-

Wormestoun, Randerstoun, Newhall, Cannio, Kipper, Pitmilly, Kinkell, Strawichy, Lamberlecham, Luchochar. The Citie of Sanctandros, the Metropolitane and Archbishops Seat, with a strong Castle and Abbey decored with three Vniuersities for learning in all sciences. In old time the Churches in this Citie most curiously and sumptuously builded, and now decayed from this Citie West upon the water of Eddin lies the Castles of Nydy, Rumgary, Dairsey, Blebo. The towne of Cowper, the chiefe Iustice seate, the Castle of Corstoun, the Castle of Struther, the Lord Lendsayes principall residence, the Castles of Inglishtarwet, Craighall, Bruntoun, Balgony, the towne of Merkinsche, the towne of Falkland with the kings Palace, with a pleasant parke aboundant, with Deares and other wilde beasts. The towne Stramiglo with the Castle, the Loch of Rossy, with the Tower thereof Hill-Carney and Nachtoun. The two promontories called the Loumonds, the towne of Laslie with the Castle, the Castles of Straith-Endrie, and Arnat, the Loch of Inchgaw, with the Castle within, the Castles of Dowhill, Killerny, Ady, Cleisch, the Loch of Loch-lewin with a strong Castle, aboundant in all fresh fishes, with the New-house adiacent thereto, the Castle of Burley, the Lord *Burleyes* residence, the Castle of Balluaird, the towne of Newbrough, the Abbey of Lundors, the Lord of Lundors residence. The Castle of Bambreich, the Earle of Routhous speciall residence. The Abbey of Balmerinoch, The Castles of Collarny, Ferne, Perbroth, Mordecarny, Maquhany, Forret, Kynneir, the towne of Lucers, with the Castle, the Castles of Earleshall, Colluthy, the townes of East and West Ferreis, the riuers in Fyiff are Lewin, Eddin, Ore, Lochty, the two Quichis, the waters of Largo, Kendlie, and Stramiglo.

This countrey is abundant in cornes, fruits bestiall, and all sort of fishes, with abundance of coale and salt: and all the

the aforesaid Sea townes, very populous and wel shipped. Straitherne taking name from Erne, which runneth out of Locherne. The principal country of Perth-shire is diuided on the South from part of Fiffe, Kinroshire & Clakmanan-shire by the Ochel hilles, the tops of the hils seruing for march; for as the water springs doe fall towards the North, they belong to Straithern, and as they fall towards the South they appertaine to Kinroshire, Culroshire, and Clakmanan shire, by ambitiō diuided: in old times all their three shires were vnder the iurisdiction of Perth. The Stewartrie of Mentieth, liand in Perth shire, wherein lies the Abbey of Inch-mahomo with the castles and towers of Cardrose, Archopple, Balinton, Quolze, Burnbanke, Row, Keir, Knockhill, Calendar, Leny, Cambusmore, Torre and Lainricke, lying vpon Teith water, giuing the name to Montieth. The strong Fort and castle of Downe. Nowtowne, Argatie and Kirk-bryd, the Earle of Monteiths residence. Next lies in Perthshire, the citie of Dumblane, the Bishop of Dumblans residence, the castles and towers of Kippinrose, Cromlix, Buttergasse and castle Campbell. Returning to the towne of Abirnethy, sometime the Metropolitane citie of the Pictes, liand in Straithern, marching with Fiffe, where the Earle of Angusse hath there Sepulchres. By Mugdrum and Balgony runneth the riuer of Erne in Tay, which is the greatest riuer in Scotland. At the foote of the Ochellis lies the castles & towers of Craigpotte, & Knight-potte, Fordel, Ardrose Balmanno, Exmagirdle and Forgon, where the water of Meth flowed from the Ochellis, giuing name to the castle of Innermeth, the Lord of Innermeths residence. The castles and Towers of Condie, Keltie, Garuoke, Duncrub, Newtowne, Glenaigles, the towne of Doning and Auchtirardour, the castle of Kincardin, the Earle of Montroze speciall residence, the castles of nether Gaske and Tullibardin, the Earle of Tullibardin speciall residence, the castles and towers of Aurchtermachonie, Orchell, Pannels,

Ardoch, Braikoch and Craigroſſie. The caſtle of Drymmen, the Earle of Perths reſidence: the caſtles and towers of Balloch, Petkellany, and Boreland.

Betwixt Erne and Tay lieth Eaſter and Weſter Rindes: the caſtles and towers of Fingaske, Kinmonth, Elcho Abbey and caſtle, Eaſter and Weſter Montcreiffis, Malar, Petthewles, Balhouſſie: the ancient bourgh of Perth, pleaſantly ſituate vpon the riuer of Tay, betwixt two commodious greene fields or Inches, founded by King *William*, ſirnamed the Lion, after the aboliſhing of the caſtle of Bertha by inundation of waters, about the yeare of Chriſt 1210. the King giuing great and ample priuiledges to the ſaid burgh, decored with a large and long ſtone bridge ouer Tay, of eleuen Arches, partly decayed, & now reedifying; hauing reaſonable commodities for ſhipping, with goodly fiſhings: of olde decored with ſundry Monaſteries, and ſpecially the Charterhouſe now demoliſhed. The ſtrong caſtle of Dupplin, the Lord Oliphants ſpeciall reſidence: the caſtles of Huntingtore (of olde called Ruthwen) the caſtles and towers of Methwer, Bachilton, Logyalmond, Culmalindis, Tibbermure, Tibbermallow, Keillour, Gorthy, Trewn and Strowane, the town of Fowlis, the caſtles and towers of Cultoquhay. Abircarny, Inchbreky, Monyuard, Carriwechter, Fordee, Comrre, Williamſtowne and Durndone, with the town of Creiffe, Octhirtyre and Milnabe: the abbey of Incheffrey, the Lord of Incheffreyes reſidence, Innerpeffry, the Lord of Mathertyes ſpeciall dwelling. Betwixt Almond and Tay lies the Stormond of Straitherne, wherein is the caſtles and towres of Strathurd, vpper Bachels. Inchſtrewy, Ochtirgewin, Arlywicht Tullibeltane, Innernytie, Inchſtuthil, Murthlie, the auncient demoliſhed caſtle of Kinclewin, where the water of Ila runneth in Tay. In their countries are the riuers of Farg, Meth, Erne, Vrdachy, Schiochy, and Lochtre, falling in Almond, where Lous werke made of ſtone, receiues a great channell of water, paſſing to Perth, whereon ſtands

many,

many mils; and filling the ditches to Spey tower, the reſt of Perth is compaſſed with a ſtone wal. The citie of Dunkeld the Biſhops ſeat ſituate vpon Tay, with little Dunkeld, the water of Brane fals in Tay, giuing the name to Straitbrane, wherein is the caſtle of Trocharry: adiacent to Dunkeld lies the caſtles and towers of Rotmell, Carny, Cluny, Loch and caſtle Gowrdy, Mekilhour, Lettrandy, Gleſclun, Drumlochy, Gormoke, Blair, Ardblair, Craighall, Rettray and Forde.

In Straithardell, named from the water of Ardell, lies the caſtles and towers of Morkley, Affintulle, and Innerthrosky: in Athole liand in Perthſhire, is the great and ſtrong caſtle of Blair, the Earle of Atholes ſpeciall reſidence; the caſtles and towers of Strowane, Ballachan, Balladmyn, the olde demoliſhed caſtle of Muling, the old demoliſhed caſtle of Logyrait, where the water of Tynmell, flowers in Tay, the Caſtles of Garntully, the ſtrong fortreſſe of Garth vpon a great rock, the Caſtles of Weme, Balloch, Finlarge, Glanurquhar, Lawers, and Miggerny in Glenlyon where the water of Lyon runneth in Tay. The water of Tay commeth forth of Lochtay, in Broad-Albin, which Loch is foure and twentie miles of length. There is other countries (as Rannoch, Balquhidder) lying betwixt Athole, Argyle, Lorne and Lochaber vnknowne to the Author. Returning to Gowry, and the reſt of Perthſhire lying betwix Tay and Anguſſe, where lies the Caſtles and Towers of Stobhall, Campſey, Byrs, Petcur, Ruthwens, Banff, Camno, Balgillo, Moncur, Inchſtur, the ancient and renowned Abbey of Scone, where the kings of Scotland were crowned, from the extermination of the Picts, vnto the time of King *Robert Bruſe*, at which time the fatall Marble chaire was tranſported to Weſtminſter by *Edward* the firſt (ſurnamed Longſhanks) King of England. This Abbey was ſumptuouſly builded, now wholy decayed: a part whereof is reedified, and pleaſantly repaired by the Lord of Scone, being his ſpe-

ciall reſidence: The Caſtles and towres of Poknyll, Pitfindy, Balthiok, Rait, Kilſpindie, Fingask, Kynnarde, Meginſhe, Murey, Hill, Petfour, the towne and Pallace of Arroll, the Earle of Arrols reſidence, Leyis, Inchmartine, Monorgund, Hurley and Innergowry.

Theſe countreyes (all in Perthſhire) are right plenteous and abundant in all kind of cornes, beſtiall, and all ſort of fiſhes, and all other neceſſaries for the ſuſtentation of man, and Athole abounds in all kind of wild beaſts and fowles with wild horſes.

Next adiacent to Gowry lies Anguſſe, beginning at the bridge of Innergowry, with the Caſtle of Fowles, the Lord *Grayes* reſidence, the Caſtles of Balfour, Lundy, and Dinnun. The towne of Kothens, the towne and Abbey of Copar, the Caſtle of Newtyle, the towne and Caſtle of Glammis, the Lord Glammis ſpeciall reſidence. The towne of Killy-mure, the Caſtles and Towers of Lowry, Brigtoun, Thorntoun, Innerrichtie, Kilkaudrum and Quich, Clouoy, with parks and woods, Innerquharitie, and Quich, Glen-Ilay, Wain, Dyſart, Roſſie, the Caſtle of Fyn-heauin, the Earle of Crawfurds ſpeciall reſidence. The Caſtles and Towers of Melgund, Flemyngtoun, Woodwre, Bannabreich, old Bar, with the Parke Carreſtoun and Balhall, the Citie and Caſtle of Brechin the Biſhops reſidence. The Caſtles and Towers of Dun, Craig, Edzell, Balzordy, and Newtoun. The towne or brugh of Dunde, ſtrongly builded with ſtone houſes, right populous, and induſtrious with good ſhipping, and a commodious hauen: a pleaſant Church with a right high ſtone ſteeple, the caſtles of Duddope and Autherhouſe, the Earle of Buquhans ſpecial reſidence. The Caſtles & towers of Strickmartin, Clawers, Mayns, weſter Ogyll, Ballumby, and Claypottes, the ſtrong fortreſſe & Caſtle of Bruchty, vpon a rocke inuironed with the Sea. The townes of north Ferrey, and Monyfuth, the Caſtles and townes of Auchinleck, Eaſter and Weſter Powreis, Glen, Drumkilbo, and Teling.

Teling, The towne of Fotfarre with a demoliſhed Caſtle, with a Loch and an Ile therein with a Tower, Caſſie, Logymegle, Barnzſtaird, Innerkelour, the demoliſhed Abbey of Reſenneth, with a Loch, and the Loch of Reskobow, the Caſtles and Towers of Woodend, Balmeſhannoch, Hakerſtoun; Balmady, with a Loch Balgayis demoliſhed, the Caſtles and Towers of Turings, Carſegowny, Guthrie, Garne, Fernell, and Boſhane: The Lord Ogilbies ſpeciall reſidence, the townes of Barre, and Panbryde; the Caſtles of Duniken, Pammure; and Kelly, the towne and ancient Abbey of Abirtrothok; with the Caſtle, the Caſtle of Lethame, and Ethy; where a Falcon engendes yearely vpon a high rocke paſt memorie of man. The Caſtles and Towers of Enblackmond, Calliſtoun, Biſack, Ardbeky, and the red Caſtle, the Caſtles and Towers of Dunnenald, Vſum, Craig, Bonytoun and Kinnarde.

The ancient towne of Mont-Roſſe, with a commodious harbery for ſhipping, and well ſhipped, this towne is all builded with ſtone, and populous, aboundant with all kinde of fiſhes: the towne and Caſtle of olde Mount-Roſſe, and the Caſtle of Weſterbracky. The riuers in Angluſſe are the water of Innergowery deuiding Gowry from Anguſſe: The riuers of Dichty, Carbat, Ila, Brothat Lunnen, North and South Askis. This countrey of Anguſſe is plentifull and abundant in all kinde of cornes great ſtore of beſtiall, with all ſort of fiſhes withall other commodities neceſſary for man.

Next adiacent to Angus is the Mernis, where are the townes Kincardin, Fordoun, & Beruy, Cowey and Stanehyue, Galguein, with the Caſtles of Halgrein and Lowriſtoun, the moſt ſtrong Caſtle of Dunotter, with many pleaſant buildings within the ſame, ſituate vpon a Rocke, inuironed with the Ocean ſea, and well furniſhed with Ordinance and all warlike prouiſion for defence, the Earle Martiall his reſidence, with the Caſtle Fattereſſo,

there is alſo the Caſtles of Glenberuy, Puttarrow, Arbuthnet, Thornatoun, Balbegenat, Hakertoun, Morphie, Benholme, Allardes and Maters. This countrey is plentious of Beere, and wheat, abounding in beſtiall and fiſhes: The Barrons and Gentlemen deteſte contention in law, remitting and ſubmitting alwaies their actions debatable, to amicable arbitrements among themſelues.

North from the Mernis is the mouth of the water of Dee, where is ſituate the ancient burgh and merchant towne of Abirdene, wel builded & renowned for the Salmond fiſhing thereof, well ſhipped, it hath a floriſhing Vniuerſitie for inſtruction of the youth, a pleaſant bridge builded of ſtones, at the mouth of the riuer Done, is ſituate the old Citie of Aberdone, which is the Biſhops ſeate, where alſo is a goodly Colledge for learning in ſciences ſpecially in Philoſophy.

Betweene Dee and Done beginneth the countrey of Mar, growing alwaies wider and wider till it be threeſcore miles length and comes to Badezenoch. In Mar is the towne of Kinkardin of Neil, the Caſtles of Drum, Leyes, Skein, Moninuſk, Halforreſt, the towne of Kyntor, the Caſtles of Abirgeldy, Lenturke, Corſſe, Aſſun, Kyndrymme, Innerbuchat, Cluny, Corſinda, Muchall, Cragywar, Torry and Cowgarth, Klenkindy, Buchholly, and New. Lochaber, Badzenoch and Mar, comprehends the breadth of Scotland betweene the two Seas.

Next Mar vpon the North lies the Gareoch, wherein is the towne of Innerwry. The Caſtles of Balquhan, Fethernere, Caskybane, Auchenhuiff, Meldrum, Pitcaple, Pitſodrie, Harthill, not farre diſtant is the moſt high mountaine of Bannuchy, the higheſt mountaine in the North for ſaylers, comming from the Eaſter ſeas, takes vp land firſt by this mountaine. The Caſtles of Leſly and Wardens, the ancient Caſtle of Dinnedure vpon a high mountaine called the Golden Mountaine, by reaſon of

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the sheepe that pastures thereupon. Their teeth are of extraordinary yealow, as if they were coloured with gold, there is also the Castle of Drummnor, the Lord Forbes residence. Next Gareoch vpon the North-East lies Buchquhan, wherein is situate the towne of Newburgh, vpon the water of Itham, aboundant in Salmond and other fishes, the townes of Peterhead and Frisselburgh, the Castles of Fophern, Asselmond, Arnage, Tochone, Kelly, Straloch, Vdney, & vpon the North-East side therof there is a rocke where are found sundry well coloured stones of diuers hewes, very pleasant, some quadrant pointed, and transparant, resembling much the orientall Diamond for they are proued to be better then eyther the Virginean or the Bohemian Diamond. The time of the comming of *Hengistus* in Britaine, there came with him one Noble Germane Prince called *Woden*, about the yeare of Christ 477. (as writeth *Pomarius*) who adioyning their forces with *Vortiger*, then King of the Britaine, against the Scots and Picts, continuing in their fury were called Vodenay, conforme to the old Saxon language (as writeth *Olaus magnus*, *Beda* and *Vlsterpius*) of whom by long progression and abbreuiation of speech is descended the ancient name of Vdny. There are also the Castles of Pitmedden, Hadde, Gicht, Fywie, the ancient Castle of Slanes, watterton, Enderrugy, with the strong Castle of the Craig of Enderrugy, The Castles of Filforth, Pitsligo, Feddreth, Towy, Balquhaly, Dalgatie, the tower of Torrey, and the Castle of Mures. This countrey stretches farthest in the Germane seas of all the countries of Scotland fertile in store, and cornes: And in it selfe sufficient in all other commodities necessary for the countrey, there is abundance of Salmon and other fishes taken in all the waters thereof, except the water of Rattry, whereunto this day there was neuer any Salmon seene. Next Buchquhan vpon the North lies Boyne, and Enze in Boyne. In Boyne is the towne of Bamff, and

The originall of the name of Vdny.

Castle thereof, situate vpon the riuer of Dnern, there is also the Castles of Boyne, Findetar, and Bogygicht, with the towne of Cullane, situate vpon the sea coast. Next lies the lands of Straithbogy, where is the Castle and Pallace of Straithbogy, the speciall residence of the Marquesse of Huntley, the Castles of Fendrough, Pitlurge, Carnbarrow, Rothemay, the Lord Saltouns chiefe residence, Kinnardi, Crombie, Achindore, Lesmore, Balwany, Blarfindy, Drymmyn, Dusky, Ballindalloch, Balla Castle and Aikenway, these foresaid countries are plenteous in cornes, bestiall, and in fishings.

Next vpon the North is the water Spey, abundant in Salmond and all new fishes, Endlong Spey lies Murrey-Land, wherein is situate the Citie of Elgyn vpon the water of Lossy, the Bishop of Murreyes seat and speciall residence, with a Church most curiously and sumptuously builded, which now in part decayes. In Murrey are many strong Castles & other strong houses, as the Castles of Blairy, Monynesse, the ancient strong Castle of Vrquhart, the Castles of Spynay with a pleasant Loch abounding in fishes, the Castles of Innes and Duffus, the Castle and towne of Forres, the great Castle of Tornuaye, the principall residence of the Earle of Murrey: The Castles of Cadall and Kilrauicke with diuers Gentlemens strong stone houses adiacent about the towne of olde Erne. In Murrey are two famous Abbeyes, Pluscardy, and Kinlus, the Castle of Louat the Lord Louats residence. There is also the most ancient towne of Innernes, and the strong Castles thereof situate on the water of Næs, which descends from a Loch, named Loch Næs thirtie foure miles in length: this water of Næs is alwaies warme, and neuer freezeth, in such sort as in winter time, yee falling into it is dissolued by the heat therof: West from Lochnes, there lies eight miles of continent ground: And that small peece is the onely impediment that the Seas ioyne not, and make the remanent of Scotland an Iland: for

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mane Sea, North lies Rosse, shooting in the Sea in great Promontories or heads. The country of Rosse is of greater length nor breadth, extending from the Germane to the Deucalidon Sea, where it riseth in craggy and wilde hils, and yet in the plaine fields thereof, there is as great fertilitie of corne as in any other part of Scotland. There is in Rosse pleasant dales with waters, & Loches full of fishes, specially Lochbroome: It is broad at the Deucalidon sea, and growes narrow by little and little turning Southward from the other shore, the Germane Sea (winning the selfe an entrie betwixt high clintes) runs within the land in a wide bosome, and makes an healthfull port and sure refuge against all tempests and stormes: the entrie of it is easie, and within it is a very sure hauen, against all injuries of Sea, and a hauen for great nauies of ships. Lochbroome is abundant of Salmond and all other fishes. The townes in Rosse are the City of the Channory, the Bishops seat with a strong Castle, the towne of Rosemarky, the Castles of Read-castle, Dingwall, the Abbey of Bewly, the castles of Cromarty, Miltoun, Fowlis, Ballingoun, the town of Tane, the Castles of Catboll, Torbat, Loselun, & Kayne with many others, the waters in Rosse are Cromarty, the water Tane, the water of Nas: Also Mountains of Allabaster and hils of white marble, there is many other parts in Rosse too longsome, to describe. Next Rosse lies Sutterland, the speciall towne is Dornorch with a strong Castle: the Castls of Skibow, Pulrosy, Skelbo, Clyne, Dunrobene, the Earle of Sutherlands residence, with goodly Orchards, where growes good Saphron: the riuers are Ferrybuns, Brora Helmisdeaill, abundant in Salmond and other fishes, and good store of bestial, there is also hilles of white Marble, with salt and coale. Next Sutherland lies Stranauern,

Rosse.

Sutherland.

Stranauern.

Stranauern, the castle of Par, where the lord of Makky hath his speciall residence: The Castles of Tunge, this countrey & Stratleigh, with sundry Ilands, as Ship-Iland, Hyp-Iland Marten-Iland, Conne-Iland are vnknown to the Author. Next lies Caithnes, where it marches with Stranauerne is the furthest North countrey of all Scorland: and those two draw the breadth of Scotland in a narrow front. In the are three Promontories or heads: the highest wherof is in Stranauern, called Orcas, or Taruidum, the other two not so high are in Caithnes, Veruedrum now named Hoya: and Berebrum now called Dunsby, at the foot of this hill ther e is a pretie hauen for them that trauell from Orknay by Sea, there is mountains called Ordhead, Hoburnhead, Mades Pape, the Castle of Berydale, with a riuer abundant in Salmond & other fishes. The Castle of Dumbeth with a goodly riuer, with the towns of Weik & Thirso, with Ichone a riuer. The Castle of Gerniggo, the Earle of Caithnes special residence. The Castles of Akergile, Keis Pressik, old Weik, Ormly, Skrabstar, Dunray, Brawl, and May, Dunnethead isa hil of Marble, the riuers are the riuer of Berridale, Dunberth, Weik, Thirso Fors. This countrey is abundant in cornes, bestiall, Salmond, & all other fishes.

Of the Iles of Scotland in generall.

NOw resteth it to speake somewhat of the Iles, they are diuided (which as it were Crowne Scotland) in three classes or rankes, the West Iles, Orknay Iles, & Shetland Iles, the west Iles lye in the Deucalidon sea, from Ireland almost to Orkenay vpon the west side of Scotland, they are called Hebrides, and by some Aebudæ: They are scattered into the Deucalidon sea, to the number of three hundreth and aboue: Of old the kings of Scotland kept these Iles in their possession, vntill the time of Donald brother to King *Malcolme* the third, who gaue them to the King of Norway, vpon condition that he should assist him, in vsurping of the Kingdome of Scotland, against law and reason. The Danes and Norway people kept pos-

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seſsion of them for the ſpace of 160. yeares: and then King *Alexander* the third, ouercomming the Danes and Norway men in a great battell, thruſt them out of the Iles: yet afterward they attempted to recouer their liberty, partly, truſting to their owne ſtrength; and partly, mooued by ſeditions in the maine land of this Countrey, creating Kings of themſelues, as not long ago, *Iohn* (of the houſe of *Clandonald*) did vſurpe the name of King, as others had done before. In foode, raiment, and all things pertaining to their family, they vſe the ancient frugalitie of the Scots.

Their bankets are hunting and fiſhing. They ſeeth their fleſh in the tripe, or elſe in the skinne of the beaſt, filling the ſame full of water. Now and then in hunting, they ſtraine out the bloud, and eate the fleſh raw. Their drinke is the broth of ſodden fleſh. They loue very well the drinke made of whey, and kept certaine yeeres, drinking the ſame at feaſts: It is named by them, *Blandium*. The moſt part of them drinke water. Their cuſtome is to make their bread of Oates & Barly, (which are the onely kinds of graine that grow in thoſe parts:) Experience (with time hath taught thē to mak it in ſuch ſort, that it is not vnplea ſant to eat. They take a litle of it in the morning, & ſo paſſing to the hunting, or any other buſineſſe, content themſelues therewith, without any other kind of meat til euen.

They delight in marled clothes, ſpecially, that haue long ſtripes of ſundry colours: They loue chiefly purple & blew. Their predeceſſors vſed ſhort mantles or plaids of diuers colours, ſundry wayes deuided: and amongſt ſome, the ſame cuſtome is obſerued to this day: but for the moſt part now, they are browne, moſt neere to the colour of the Hadder: to the effect, when they lie amongſt the Hadder, the bright colour of their plaids ſhall not bewray them: with the which, rather coloured, then clad, they ſuffer the moſt cruell tempeſts that blow in the open field, in ſuch ſort, that vnder a wrythe of Snow, they ſleepe ſound. In their houſes alſo, they lie vpon the ground, laying betwixt them and it, Brakens, or Hadder, the rootes there-